# Gandhi Is Killed; 2 Sikhs Are Blamed

# Rajiv Sworn In as India Leader



Rajiv Gandhi, right, the son of Indira Gandhi, was sworn in Wednesday as prime minister by President Zail Singh.

**OPEC Announces Cuts:** 

**Market Prices Recover** 

the end of November.

had pulled OPEC together.

By Bob Hagerty

GENEVA - The Organization

of Petroleum Exporting Countries

announced Wednesday a formal

agreement to cut production, and it

insisted that the move would dry

On market prices bounced up front their recent tows as traders

weighed the cartel's prospects for

propping up prices. In futures trad-

ing late Wednesday afternoon on

the New York Mercantile Ex-

oil for December delivery was quoted at \$28.60 a barrel, up 38

But traders and analysts were

They have not insulled a lot of

awaiting evidence of compliance

with the accord reached by the or-

confidence in the marketplace,"

said Lawrence Goldstein, an econ-

omist at Petroleum Industry Re-

search Associates in New York.

People are going to hold back a

little longer" before deciding

At the end of a three-day meet-

ing, ministers approved a reduction

of OPEC's production ceiling to

about 16 million barrels a day from

17.5 million, effective immediately.

Estimates of OPEC output now

range from 16 million to 18 million

The OPEC plan to squeeze the

market hinges on lorecasts that de-

mand for its oil will average around

19 million barrels a day in the

By creating a temporary short-age, the cartel hopes to overcome

pressure for another out in its offi-

cial prices. These have been widely

flouted by OPEC countries desper-

Arab light, used as the bench-

mark for OPEC's pricing, is offi-cially priced at 529 a harrel. But on

the spot, or noncontract, market, it

OPEC ministers refused to say

how long the production out would

he in effect, but some suggested

that oil prices would move up sub-

stantially before the end of the

is trading at around \$28.

whether to bet on higher prices.

up the oil glut.

cents from Tuesday.

ganization.

harrels a day.

fourth quarter.

ate io sell oil.

NEW DELHI - Rajiv Gandhi was sworo in Wednesday as India's prime minister, only hours after his

mother was assassinated. The Indian leader, who at 40 has only a few years expenence in government, was himself considered a likely target for an assassination attempt by Sikh militants earlier this year, when threats were made

The grandson of independent India's first prime minister. Jawaharlal Nehru, and great-grandson of another leading nationalist figure. Rajiv Gandhi did not enter politics until after the death of his younger brother, Sanjay, in 1980.

But his mother, Indira Gandhi, quickly prepared him for the succession, which had seemed destined for the dynamic Sanjay.

Rajiv Gandhi has little experience in international affairs, although he accompanied his mother on several trips abroad, including those she made to Washington and Moscow.

Since his tentative beginnings. Rajiv has played an increasingly greater political role, and he became a general secretary of the ruling Congress till Party early in 1983.

He was an airline pilot until he was brought into politics, hailed as someone who could bring a new integrity to the Indian political

Rajiv Gandhi was educated at an exclusive private school in northern India and at Cambridge University in England. His father. Feroze Gandhi, was a Parsi, unlike the Nehrus, who were Kashmin Brahmins, a patrician Hindu caste.

Rajiv flew for the domestic earner. Indian Airlines, until the death of Sanjay in the crash of a small Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, preplane shattered Mrs. Gandhi's asdieted that spot market prices would reach official price levels by pirations that her younger son and close adviser would become a political leader.

Sheikh Yamanı and other minis-"I was very happy with the airters acknowledged that some lines." Rajiv said in an newspaper OPEC members have cheated by offering discounts or by overproducing. But the ministers insisted that the threat of a price collapse

In 1981, Rajiv was elected to terest her. "Now they realize that it's not a toke." Sheikh Yamani said of his OPEC's emergency meeting was tranged from the late prime a response to price cuts of \$1 to \$2 a minister, formed her own political barrel in October by Norway and party and vowed to fight Rajiv in Britain, which are outside the carhis constituency in general elec-

tel, and by Nigeria, an OPEC memtions due in the next few months. In February 1983, following sig-Nigeria refused to rescand its cut. which made the price of its crude as nificant defeats in state elections much as \$2 less than official prices by Congress (1). Rajiv was appointfor other OPEC crudes of similar ed one of five general in a shakeup of the party conducted by his

Nigeria, which is burdened by a Hailed by party workers as In-dia's hope for the future, he apforeign debt of about \$22 billion, is determined to preserve its market share. It said it would await a revis- peared alongside Mrs. Gandhi at a national convention of Congress (1) al of demand before considering a last January. There was no doubt higher price.
But the price for Nigeria's key then that Rajiv was the number two

crude. Bonny light, is 65 cents less power behind his mother. than that proposed by Britain's sta-At the party conference, Rajiv te-owned oil trading company for attacked the opposition on both the similar crude. Thus, unless demand right and the left and assisted his for oil revives soon. Britain will mother in lormulating an election come under beavy pressure to trim strategy based on what the party its prices again.

"mass contact" with voters. The Nigerian price also under-cuts Norway, whose unexpected Later this year, he visited Punab, despite threats by Sikh extrem-October price cut precipitated the reductions by Britain and Nigeria. ists to kill him. He told Congress (1) workers not to be intimidated by OPEC delayed the decisions it threats, but to go into remote vilfaces on price differentials, the diflages to restore confidence in the

ferences in prices among various Displaying humor and vitality, Rajiv seemed oblivious to danger during the visit, answering reporters' questions on the problems with assurance and calm.

Rajiv Gandhi has been playing a key role in preparations for the elections, becoming the main organizer of party workers in the country's 22 states

Rajiv Gandhi and his wife, Sonia, an Italian, have two children.



Indira Gandhi

controversy and skilled in the uses sorship of the press.

decades, was a woman attracted to suspension of civil liberties to centential rivals.

# Gunmen Are Reported Slain; Violence Erupts Across India

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW DELHI - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was asassinated Wednesday by two gunmen identi-fied as Sikh members of her bodyguard, and within hours violence erupted in major cities aeross the

Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv. 40, was sworn in to succeed her as prime minister. He had been a general secretary of his mother's Congress [1] Party since 1983 and had been prepared for the succession.

Mrs. Gandhi, 66, was shot as she

was walking from her New Delhi house to her office. She died in a hospital about two hours later. Suddenly, out of the blue, two persons carrying Sten guns — one uniformed and one in eivilian

clothes — shot at Mrs. Gandhi."
the United News of India reported. "Eight to 10 bullets hit her." Informed sources said she was shot from seven feet (two meters) away. the news agency reported. Reports were sketchy, but officals told Reuters that the two

guards were shot to death when fellow guards fired on them. Official sources identified Iwo of the assassins as Beant Singh and Satwant Singh and said they were

members of a special bodyguard known as the Delhi Armed Police Constabulary. An anonymous telephone caller

Until June 1975, it seemed that

Sikhs had killed the prime minister in revenge for ber decision to send the army ioto the Sikb Golden Temple in Amnisar in June to crush a Punjab antonomy movement. At least 600 people died in the battle.

"We have taken our reveng the caller said. "Long live the Sikh religion. This is the act of the entire Sikh sect."

As darkness fell, crowds poured out of Delhi's slums to vent their anger and grief. Witnesses said more than a dozen buses and taxis were set ablaze in the capital, where several taxi services are manned by

Police sealed off New Delhi and threw a security net around Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet, a police source told Agence France-Presse.

The source said that the entire 24,000-person New Delhi police force had been put under maximum alert and that all leaves had been canceled.

Security guards were doubled outside the homes of government ministers and senior officials and all entry and exit routes to the city jab but also in Jammu and Kashwere sealed off, the police source mir, a mainly Moslem state border-

In Bombay, groups of people shouted anti-Sikh slogans outside the principal Sikh temple, and Sikh

told The Associated Press that shops were under heavy polici guard, according to residents.

In Calcutta, police used beton to disperse demonstrators, and a least one person was knifed. Trams were attacked and burned and traf fic was at a standstill, witnesses

> in Trivandrum capital of the southern state of Kerala, huge crowds occupied the main railroac station and blocked trains. A state vide strike had begun, residents

> Crowds forced shops to close in the southern city of Bangalore, the Press Trust of India news agency

> Most Sikhs were stunned and grieving with the other mourners but a few rejoiced at the main Sikh

> shrine in the capital.
>
> In Amritsar, five Sikh bigh priests issued a statement condemning the murder and calling on people to maintain communal har-

The assassination plunged India into its worst political crisis in 37 years of independence.

Mrs. Gandhi had been facing growing problems not only in Puning Pakistan. She had successfully staved off calls for autonomy from opposition governments in Tamil (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

A Tough Woman Who Dominated India India's Sikhs: Fear of Losing Indira Gandhi, the dominant ligure in India for more than two tenets of authoritarian rule, from advisers rather than brooking po-Their Identity

dhi seemed aloof, chilly, complex, giving no clue in her withdrawn, NEW DELHI - India's Sikhs represent less than 2 percent of the country's population of 700 million, but members of the religious sect have held high positions in the sandstone Parliament or the nearby government and armed forces. The nation's president and the commander of the air force are Sikh.

Until three years ago, there was little indication that Sikhs would lead a religious and political strugings, including that of Prime Minisicr Indira Gandni.

Sikhs controlled much of India's road transport, and their rich farmlands in northern Punjab state pro-

duced 65 percent of India's grain. The Sikh religion, founded in the 15th century as a fusion of Hinduism and Islam, has always been seen by majority Hindus as a sister

Intermarriage was common and Sikh-Hindu relations were close. But to an increasing number of young Sikhs, who feared they would lose their identity in a coun-

Iry dominated by Hindus, relations were too close. By the mid-1970s, many Sikhs wanted an autonomous state along

the Indian-Pakistani border. The main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal began a nonviolent program of demonstrations to pressure the central government to yield to its demands for greater religious and political autonomy in

By 1982, extremists were playing a major role in Sikh politics. The best known among them was Jar-nail Singh Bhindranwale, a rural preacher with a gift for oratory.

He became a hero to many Sikhs when the government arrested him for complicity in the 1981 murder of a Hindu newspaper editor only to release him after violent protests that left 17 people dead.

With a heavily armed corps of supporters, Mr. Bhindranwale moved into the Golden Temple, the shrine most revered by Sikhs, in

Weapons flowed in, bought with money from the growing Bhindran-wale following or donated by smugglers sharing the Golden Temple as a refuge. Sikh demands and violence both

escalated. No longer content with autonomy within India, the most radical Sikhs ealled for an indepen-

dent Sikh nation. In October 1983, after Sikh extremists killed eight Hindu bus and

train passengers, the central gov-ernment put Punjab under direct administration from New Delhi. By June 1984, the terrorist campaign had claimed more than 300 Mrs. Gandhi ordered the army into Punjab and went on national

ment cao allow violence and terrorm any premise in the settlement

On June 6, the Indian Army moved on the Sikh's Golden Temple. It met with fierce resistance and used tanks and howitzers despite orders to damage as little of the temple as possible.

When it was over, more than 600 people, including about 100 sol-diers, were officially reported killed, including Mr. Bhindranwate. Other sources placed the

quiet personality as to wby her public figure should appeal as it did Then, demonstrating that India's Mrs. Gundhi's central achievement She grew up in the shadow of her familiar label as the world's largest was her adherence to cementing father. Jawaharlal Nehru, the for- democracy was not just a clicke, the democracy - an achievement that to many millions of Indians. She mer Indian leader, and stunned al- voters of India swept her out of ultimately ripped the reins of aucould be rude, sometimes opening letters and signing papers when foreigners visited her in the red most everyone by her emergence as office and, 18 months later, voted tocracy from her hands. Interview afterward. 'But after a tough, shread and ruthless wong, her hack into power again.

Sanjay's death there was a void in an of commanding presence and the party, and a feeling that only I absolute will. She maintained for many years that power did not inquisitie and that India's chronic over states that seemed to be South Block of the secretariat. She was physically frail. She had and severe problems of food short- squabbling perennially with one suffered from tuberculosis, low "I like being prime minister, yes, ages, malnutrition, population another, Sanjay's former parliamentary constituency of Amethi in northern india. Sanjay's widow, Maneka, esjobs I have done in my life," she by landlords actually burgeoned blood pressure, kidney problems She also made clear her abhorand muscle spasms in the neck and jobs I have done in my life," she by landlords actually burgeoned rence of the tensions between Hin-had ignored doctors' orders not to gle resulting in hundreds of kill said in 1973. "I am not ambitious. I during her years of power. dus and Moslems that continue in have children. She worked 14 hours They said, too, that she tolerated India. She repeatedly sought to a day and seemed lonely. don't care for honors." That was two years before she corrupt ministers and fostered cor- blunt communalism in the nation Until her emergence as a dictabriskly assumed dietatorial powers. ruption in her younger son, Sanjay. and made clear her detestation of (Communed on Page 2, Col. 1)



A Sikh is attacked by Hindus, who pulled off his turban and tore his clothes, outside the hospital where Indira Gandhi died.

# Reagan Sees a Democratic Malaise Says Crossover Vote Could Mark Major Realignment

By Francis X. Clines WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan, in speaking of the of "big city machines." possibility of a "historic electoral realignment" in Tuesday's election. has indicated that he believes a gan told a gathering of black and large number of voters might, for the first time white time white the first time white the first time white the first time white the first time white time white time white the first time white the first time, shift their long-term loyalites from the Democrate to the ovalues from the Democrats to the

that it was "no mere comeidence" that areas of the greatest urban holds of the other party for many hlight and desperation had a long years. history of representation by Democratic politicians.

ty realignment that his aides

publican rally at the White as symptomatic of the "pity" and used a realignment would "handouts" that he said had been not from his own popularity the policies of Democrats. In con-

but from voters finally jaded at being "taken for granted" by Dem-ocratic politicians long in control ocratic politicians long in control

grades of crude oil. OPEC has

come under pressure to change its

pricing structure, because changes

in refining methods have increased

demand for the cheaper heavy

crudes at the expense of light

OPEC appointed a committee of

three ministers, headed by Sheikh

Yamani, to discuss the problem

and propose solutions at the next

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

nations of the rival party, Mr. Rea-

have been political strong-The Democrats have said that

In this unusual indication of his contail confidence have harmed the urban p sonal confidence. Mr. Reagan meedy, in particular, and channeled diely broached the subject of more government benefits to the ty realignment that his aides middle and upper classes.

talked of in private, in happens. Mr. Reagan responds by describing areas of urban blight by describing areas of urban blight symptomatic of the "pity" and

The office of House Speaker In one of his strongest condem-nations of the rival party, Mr. Rea-Massachusetts, rejected Mr. Reagan's remarks about blight as akin to "holding the fire company re-sponsible for fires."

walnes from the Democrats to the epublicans.

"It's no mere coincidence that the most blighted areas of the country, places of desperation, are areas at it was "no mere areas that have been political strong that the properties that the most blighted areas of the country that have been political strong that the properties that the most blighted areas of the country that the properties that the most blighted areas of the country that the properties that the most blighted areas of the country that the properties that the most blighted areas of the country that the properties that the most blighted areas of the country that the properties that the pr nant in a real estate transaction about 40 years ago in Los Angeles, said: "It is no confedence that the man who ridicules the ghetto is the same man who has signed the kind of restrictive land covenants that

hetped create ghettos. Mr. Reagan has said he was not aware of the racial restriction at the

believe that next Tucyday we'll see a large number of voters mining nur Republican ranks for (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

#### INSIDE

■ Nicaragua's Sandinist's have made secret offers of money to opposition parties, party lead-

■ President Reagan vetced a bill to employ young people in conservation jobs. Page 3.

Polish Communists condemned the killing of a priest as an "act of terror." Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose in September for the first time in four months.

■ Storage Technology Corp. of Colorado filed for protection from its creditors. Page 11.

SPECIAL REPORT Namibia's economy continues its slide. Page 7.

# Mondale Fares Better With Europeans But, Polls in 3 Nations Find, Many Don't Care Who Wins

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

ROME - Europeans frequently say that, given the United States' world role, they should have the right to vote in U.S. elections. But a New York Times-CBS News Poll has found that half the West Germans and French and a third of the Britons say they do not care who wins on Tuesday.

Among those who do not respond with indifference, however, European preferences look rather different from those in the United States. In West Germany and Britain, support for Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, is about equal to that for President Ronald Reagan. In France, however, Mr. Reagan is preferred by a wide margin.

One reason for Mr. Reagan's strength may be his greater name. American presidents had done the recognition, for in all three counmost for world peace, former Presitries substantial percentages dent Jimmy Caner ranked first by

thought the president's policies had hun their nation's economy. Even among those groups, however, Mr. Wixon in France.

Reagan drew substantial support. Moreover, io Britain half of those polled said they believed his foreign policies had increased the risk of war in Europe. In West Germany, 38 percent did, but in France, which was both the most pro-American and the most sympahetic to Mr. Reagan's foreign poliey, only 24 percent said they felt that way.

The three surveys, involving a total of 2,990 interviews earlier in October, were undertaken to measure the opinion of typical Europeans about an election in which the American campaign rhetoric, if not necessarily the voting decisions, deals heavily with foreign policy.

Asked which of the last four

Twenty-two percent of the German respondents chose Mr. Carter,

to 9 percent for Mr. Reagan, 6 percent for former President Ger-

percent for former President Ger-ald R. Ford and 4 percent for Mr. Nixon. In Britain, Mr. Carter was preferred by 26 percent, compared with 11 percent for Mr. Nixon, 10 percent for Mr. Reagan and 7 percent for Mr. Ford. In France, however, Mr. Carter and Mr. Nixon tied with 16 per-cent followed by Mr. Reagan at 12 percent and Mr. Ford at 4 percent.
Americans, asked the same question in mid-October, gave substantially different responses. Thirty-

two percent said they regarded Mr. Nixon as the recent president who had done the most for world peace. Mr. Carter was second at 24 percent, Mr. Reagan third with 21 per-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

# A Tough Woman Who Dominated India

(Continued from Page 1)

torial figure in mid-1975 fulfilled her critics' warnings, most criticism was leveled largely at Mrs. Gan-dhi's economic failures. She came to power with the anoounced intention of abolishing poverty - it was her election slogan — and to im-pose socialism. But the program was ioconsistent, opponents said, as the flood of controls and restrictions turned corruption into a fact

However vague her destinations may have seemed, Mrs. Gandhi was always clear about her conviction that she was meant to lead India. She rarely indulged in selfanalysis and usually brushed aside questions about her failed marriage and her possibly difficult role as the daughter of the nation's first

Every position has advantages and disadvantages," she once observed. "I had an advantage because of the education my father gave me and the opportunities of meeting some great people, not only politicians, but also writers, artists and so on. But in politics one has to work doubly hard to show one is not merely a daughter but is also a person in her own right."

She added, "Of course, being a woman you have to work twice as

Indira Priydarshini (the second name means "Dearly Beloved") was born Nov. 19, 1917, the only child of Jawaharlal Nehru and his wife, Kamala, in Allahabad in

northern India. Her grandfather, Motilal Nehru, who owned the house in which they lived, was a brilliant lawyer who discarded a lucrative practice to ally himself with Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Congress Party in the independence movement.

By all accounts, the child's early years were painfully lonely. The house served as a headquarters for the freedom struggle; her parents were frequently taken off to jail; the police were constantly there.

My public life started at the age of 3," she said, "I have no recollection of games, children's parties or playing with other children. My favorite occupation as a very small child was to deliver thunderous speeches to the servants, standing

on a high table." In her turbulent childhood erratic schooling in India and Switzerland, followed by involvement in the independence struggle as a courier and demonstrator - she knew her father chiefly through the famous letters he wrote from a suc-

cession of prison cells. Io 1937, she enrolled at Somerville College, Oxford, where she studied public and social administration, history and anthropology.
With the Indian independence

movement ocaring an apparent confrontation with the British, she sailed home in 1941 with Feroze Gandhi, a newspaper man from Al-lahabad, who had worked in the Congress movement. He was childhood iriend, but her family was shocked when she announced on arriving home, that she and Mr. Gandhi - who was not related to Mohandas Gandhi -- planned to

"Nobody wanted that marriage, nobody," she recalled many years later. Mr. Gandhi was of a different religion; she was a Hindu, he was a Parsi, which meant that "the whole

of India was against us."
But she and Feroze Gandhi were married in March 1942. By September of that year, they were both sent to prison by the British. In fact, the only real domestic period of their troubled marriage was between 1943 and 1946, when they

# **Assassination Recalls** Killing of the Mahatma

PARIS — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is the second major Indian political figure to be assassinated since the country became independent in August 1947. The killing recalled the death of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the father of Indian independence, who was shot by a Hindu fanatic.

The 79-year-old Mahatma, a term that means "great soul," was killed Jan. 30, 1948, while going to an evening prayer meeting on the lawn at his home in New Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was not related to Indira Gandhi. led a campaign of "nonviolent noncooperation" to seek independence for

He was approached by a man about 35, who took a pistol from his pocket and fired three shots at point-blank range, wounding Gandhi in the chest and lower stomach. The Mahatma fell, muttering "he

ram" (oh God) and died half an hour later. His killer was Nathuram Vmayak Godse, the editor of a small Hindu-nationalist newspaper, who bitterly opposed the Gandhi's philosophies of religious tolerance and Hindu-Moslem friendship. Mr. Godse and an accomplice were executed in May 1949.

Gandhi's assassination came 10 days after an earlier attempt on his life, in which a young Hindu exploded a grenade 30 yards (27 meters) away from him at a similar prayer meeting.

nationalized, which was achieved

In 1967 India's 250 million vot-

ers returned the Congress Party to

power by a narrow margin. Mrs.

Congress gradually became a di-

vided party, with an older group forming around Morarji R. Desai

and a younger, more radical faction

father, with her wing of the party

A crisis in her rule began in 1975

judge in Mrs. Gandhi's native Al-lahahad convicting her of two

counts of electoral corruption -

the specific charges included the

use in her election campaign of the

ment invalid. The ruling ques-

there was an immediate clamor for

her to resign. But she said there was "no ques-

tion" of resignation, Instead, at

dawn two days later, dozens of op-position leaders, including Mr. De-

arrested and taken to jail, and Mrs.

Gandhi proclaimed a state of emer-

gency. Acting under a law that was a holdover from British rule, which

bestowed sweeping and arbitrary

powers on the government, Mrs. Gandhi had first hundreds and

then thousands of people arrested. Soon domestic critics and for-

eign observers were proclaiming that democracy was dead in the country. India's equivalent of the

bill of rights was suspended; the press was sharply censored; thou-sands were jailed incommunicado

and without the right to know the

charges against them.

As her powers expanded, Mrs.

Gandhi serencly ignored the pro-tests, including demonstrations in

inning 350 seats.

gathering aroung Mrs. Gandhi.

lived in relative quiet in Allahabad. A son, Rajiv, was born in 1944, and

another, Sanjay, in 1946. That year Nehru became prime minister of a provisional govern-ment as a prelude to full Indian independence, and Mrs. Gandhi became his official hostess

Despite her shyness, and the fact that most politicians, diplomats and journalists viewed her only as Nehru's daughter, Mrs. Gandhi felt almost obligated to play a political

Her first step toward national stature took place in 1955, when she was elected to the 21-member Congress Party working committee. Four years later, she was en to princely states, she abruptly named president of the party, obviously because she was the daughter a year ahead of schedule.

In May 1964 Nehru died of a stroke. Mrs. Gandhi went into a period of silent withdrawal for

Lal Bahadur Shastri, the new prime minister, offered Mrs. Gan- with the decision of a high court dhi a cabinet post; she chose the relatively nonprestigious job of minister of information and broadcasting and did a lackluster job. But in 1966, when Mr. Shastri

died suddenly, the Congress Party's services of a government official — leaders chose Mrs. Gandhi as and declared her election to Parlia-Her first year of leadership was

one of uncertainty, although she did make some strong moves, such as dividing the Punjab and proposing that the commercial banks be

#### Gandhi Referred To Death Threats

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI - The night before Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated, she told a huge political rally, "If I die today, every drop of my blood will invigorate the na-

At a gathering in Bhubaneswar, a city in the eastern state of Orissa, she said she was not interested in a long life but was proud that her life had been spent serving lodia.

In her speech Tuesday night, reported by the United News of India, she referred to threats against her. "But I am oot afraid of these things," she said. "I don't mind if my life goes in the service of the nation.

which several people were killed. "In India," she said, "democracy has given too much license to peo-

Coort dismissed the charges against Mrs. Gandhi, basing its ruling on the law passed about two months after her conviction that rewrote the election law so as to omit the offenses of which she had been found guilty.

dhi, in a surprise announcement, told the country that elections would be held in March because of her "unshakable faith" in the pow-

er of the people.

The opposition to Mrs. Gandhi had a single theme, expressed by one banner as "End Dictatorship,

One bander as "End Dictatorship, Dethrone the Queen."

On March 20, 1977, the voters did just that, defeating Mrs. Gandhi and making Mr. Desai, whom she had imprisoned two years before, prime minister. Mr. Desai headed the Janata Party, the dominant factor in the loose anti-Conserses condition. gress coalition. In October 1977, after being re-

buffed in her efforts to reclaim the leadership of the Congress Party, Mrs. Gandhi was arrested on charges of official corruption. Af-ter a few hours in jail — she refused bail - she was ordered released by a magistrate who found no reason-

Gandhi promptly announced a 10-point program to bring about a socialist state with a stable econoable grounds for her detention. In early 1978, Mrs. Gandhi and her supporters broke away from the regular Congress Party and formed what was known as the Congress (I) — for Indira — Party. She won a by-election in a rural south Indian district later in the

With the party split and Mrs. Gandhi maintaining her populist stance, moving to nationalize the banks and eliminate the funds giv-In December 1978, the government acted to charge her with harassing four government officials sination. Her determined efforts to who had been investigating Maruti promote peace, security and eco-Ltd., the automobile company set up by Sanjay Gandhi. She denied the charges.

a year ahead of schedule.

Mrs. Gandhi emerged with a parliamentary victory of dimensions comparable to those of ber After a seven-day debate, however, the vote on Prime Minister

Candhi's commitment to protect
the shared values of democratic nations." and jailed for the remainder of the session was 279 to 138.

Public response to her arrest made it clear that she was, with all revered national figure. Several thousand of her supporters were arrested in clashes with the police, and several people were killed. She was released when the parliamentary session ended a few days later. "I had a good rest," she said.

tioned her right to remain as prime minister and prohibited her from The anti-Indira coalition was crumbling under the weight of its running in any election for six failure to resolve India's chronic Not surprisingly, the opposition seized upon the ruling, despite her decision to appeal to a higher court,

tory, Mrs. Gandhi threw her vital militants. The two nations fought a support behind Mr. Charan Singh. 12-day war in 1971. another man she had once had. The Pakistani government anthrown into prison, as Mr. Desar's counced a three-day mourning pe-SUCCESSOT.

sai, the deputy prime minister, were Mrs. Gandhi and her Congress (1) "the world and the Commonwealth Party won a sweeping victory, win-ning two-thirds of the seats in Par-

Her power seemed secure, barely . ruffled by growing murmurs that ber younger son, Sanjay, was mis-behaving. In June 1980, however, Sanjay—her open [avorite—was killed in the crash of a small plane. After six months, Mrs. Gandhi

picked her older son, Rajiv, as her successor in the party. Mrs. Gandhi described her own role in characteristic fashion: "For the good of the people I will even drink poison, but only give nectar

In November, the Supreme In early January 1977, Mrs. Gan-

Indira Gandhi with her son, and now successor, Rajiv, in the garden of her residence in New Delhi on Oct. 12.

# World Leaders Express Grief at Gandhi Killing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS - World leaders expressed their sorrow and condolences Wednesday over the assassi-

nation of Indita Gandhi. President Ronald Reagan said: "I want to express my shock, revul-sion and grief over the brutal assaspromote peace, security and economic development in South Asia and throughout the world will serve as a constant reminder of Mrs.

In Moscow, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said all Soviet people "wrathfully condemn the criminals and their patrons who have raised her faults, still a considerable and their hands against the outstanding

President Konstantin U. Chernenko, in a personal message to Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, said: "In these sorrowful days the Soviet leadership once again stresses the invariable desire of the Soviet Union to strengthen friendly relations with the republic of India."
President Mohammed Zia ul-

crises and even more from internal crises and horror. Tension between the oeighboring countries are resigned. Repeating her brilliant 1969 divide-and-conquer victors when Countries accused Islamabad of adding Sikh torn Mar Countries are victors.

as head of the Commonwealth, said have lost one of their most distin-

guished leaders."

Thatcher said the killing was was

her, Mrs. Thatcher said, Mrs. Gandhi was "a symbol of India." At the Vatican, Pope John Paul

Il said "a very sad oew link has been added to the chain of atrocities which bave bloodied the President François Mitterrand of France paid tribute to the Indian

leader as "an unswerving patriot, an illustrious prime minister and a champion of Third World rights."

In London, Harcharan Singh, general secretary of the Supreme Council of Sikhs in Britain, which represents 300,000 Sikhs in that country, said the shooting was "the act of a coward." But, he said, referring to the recent conflicts between the Indian government and

the Sikh community, "she was more or less asking for it." Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, who worked with Mrs. Gandhi on projects to promote world peace, said "it is deeply tragic that the Indian nation and its people has been deprived of a leader who was able to unite India around common goals and a democratic development."

Benazir Bhutto, the leader of the

banned opposition Pakistan People's Party, said Mrs. Gandhi would be remembered as a freedom fighter and a democrat.

Miss Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Pakistani prime minister, who was executed by the Zia government in April 1979, said: nated the politics of her country, first as a freedom fighter against colonialism and then as the thriceelected prime minister of the larg-Prime Mioister Margaret est democracy in the world. (AFP, UPI, AP, Reuters)

# 2 Sikh Bodyguards Blamed; Among Europeans, Polls Find **Violence Erupts in India**

(Continued from Page 1)

Nadu state in the south and West Bengal in the east.

A senior official told Reuters, "India was teetering on the brink of a precipice, and Gandhi's sudden removal from the helm may well push it over the edge."

He added: "She made enemies because of her firm handling of crises and her refusal to bow to pressure, but there was pobody to match her in holding india togeth-

The swift appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as prime minister lessened the risks, analysts told Agence France-Presse. But it was too early to forecast what would happen in Iodia's highly volatile system, where ethnic divergencies play a

dominant role.

Mr. Gandhi's succession perpernated, at least for the moment, the dynasty that began with his grand-father, Jawaharlal Nehru, the nations first prime minister.

After the assassination, official sources in the Punjah state capital of Chandigarh said Indian troops were on full alert and had sealed off officials have said Pakistan helped

#### East-West Troop Talks Remain Stalemated

The Associated Press VIENNA - Talks on reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact troop levels entered their 12th year Wednesday with no signs of progress on long-standing differences. Disement on the number of troops each side has in Central Europe and ways of supervising partial withdrawal has stalemated the

The West says its forces are outnumbered by about 200,000 Warsaw Pact troops, The East insists parity exists at roughly 990,000 sol-diers for each side. Formally called Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, the negotiations are the only remaining East-West arms

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to train and arm some of the Sikh guerrillas. Islamabad denied the charges.

The government said Wednesday night that Mrs. Gandhi's fu-neral would be held Saturday. At the hospital where she was taken after the attack, more than 100,000 people, mostly Hindus, wept, prayed, offered to give blood and pressed against the police lines.

Then came the announcement: "She is no more." Anguished cries, sobs, curses and threats erupted from the throng of people surrounding the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and spread across the roofs of nearby buildings. (Reuters, NYT, AFP, AP)

#### Surrogate Births Decried in France

The Associated Press PARIS - The French National Ethics Committee recommended Wednesday that the government not pass legislation to legalize the practice of child bearing by surrogate mothers.

The advisory committee said that the practice could lead to exploitation of the surrogates and that it did not guarantee the child's future because no one could be sure the surrogate mother would turn the baby over to its genetic parents. In addition, the committee said, the practice should never include a financial transactions. Surrogates in the United States have been paid

large sums of money. The practice of using surrogate mothers is employed when a woman and her mate are both fertile but the woman is unable to carry the fetus to term. Her fertilized egg is then implanted in the surrogate, who agrees to turn the baby over to the genetic parents at birth.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

STRAW VOTE AT

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Comecon Wants More Nuclear Plants

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Soviet bloc leaders meeting in Havana have called for the construction of more nuclear power plants in their nations to supplant conventional facilities, the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina

The agency's dispatches, monitored in Mexico City, said that the proposal was contained in a multination report that Cuba's vice president, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, read Monday at the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance or Comecon, the bloc's com-

Prensa Latina also reported that trade between the Communist countries and Latin America increased from \$310 million a year in 1970 to \$3.2 billion a year in 1982. A Comecon spokesman was quoted as saying that the organization's trade with developing countries had increased by 18 percent during the last two years.

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Lebanon Prepares for Israeli Pullout

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Militia leaders have agreed in principle to allow
the Lebanese Army to take over the coastal road to South Lebanon in
preparation for a possible Israeli troop withdrawal this month; political
sources said Wednesday.

They said a Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, had agreed to the creation of

They said a Druze leader, want rumbiar, had agreed to the creation of a new army brigade to take over the Beirut-Sidon road, now controlled by his militia and the Christian Lebanese Forces militia. Sources in the rightist militia said the Lebanese Forces would go along with any government move to extend army control outside Beirut.

There are fears of interfactional violence in the south if Israel with-draws its troops before the army is in position to take over security.

#### U.K. Asks Clarification on Soviet Ban

LONDON (AFP) - The British government has asked for clarification from the Soviet Union concerning reports that Moscow has decided to interrupt supplies of all Soviet energy products to Britain as a gesture in support of striking British miners, the Foreign Office said Wednesday. According to press reports, the decision was announced Tuesday on Soviet television by the official responsible for the Soviet miners' union, Alexander Belousov, in what he said was "a protest against repression against British miners" who have been on strike for eight months.

Britain does not import large quantities of energy products. Imports of Soviet coal in 1983 were worth £2 million (about \$2.4 million), but it is believed that coal imports has risen since the British strike began in March. Britain imported 2.5 million tons of Soviet heating and industrial oil in 1983, while Britain's imports of all refined products totaled 18

#### Angolan Condemned for Espionage

LISBON (WP) - A court in Angola has sentenced to death an Angolan formerly employed by the U.S. Consulate, accusing him of spying on behalf of the United States and playing a leading role in an alleged foreign-backed attempt to subvert the economy.

The sentencing of Francisco Fragata, an Angolan who worked at the former U.S. Consulate in Luanda, the Angolan capital, came at the end of a six-month trial of 124 persons. Mr. Fragata was the only defendant accused of espionage. Others were charged with running a diamond and currency smuggling ring that the government said cost Angola \$150 million and sought to provoke social and political upheaval.

State prosecutors, according to Angolan press reports monitored here, alleged that the operation was backed by the "highest financial circles" in the United States and Europe.

#### For the Record

Ethiopian guerrillas freed two Americans and two other forcign hostages Wednesday, II days after they were captured during heavy lighting with government troops near Lalibela, diplomats in Nairobi said. (UPI) In the 20th game of the world chess championship in Moscow, Anatoli Karpov, the champion, and Gary Kasparov, his challenger, agreed Wednesday to a draw on the 15th move. Mr. Karpov continues to lead in

games won, 4-0. (AP) Sweden's two-week diptheria epidemic, in which two persons have died, is spreading with two new cases reported Wednesday. Fifteen people suffering from the disease are isolated in hospitals in Goteborg and in

The head of the Soviet Air Force, Alexander I. Koldunov, has been promoted from marshal to chief marshal, the press agency Tass reported Wednesday from Moscow. Tass did not say whether the higher rank would entail new responsibilities for Mr. Koldonov, who also it deputy defense minister. (AP)

# Mondale Runs a Closer Race

(Confinued from Page 1) cent and Mr. Ford last at 5 percent. Concerning this year's cam-

paign, European preferences were clear only in France, where Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale. 31 percent to 19 percent. In West Germany, Mr. Mondale had a lead of 28 percent to 26 percent. In Britain, Mr. Reagan led by 34 percent to 33 percent. In each survey, the margin of sampling error was plus or mi-

nus 4 percentage points.
The survey underlined a major split in the European left on questions involving foreign policy, with the French Socialists displaying a marked sympathy for the United States and a substantial tolerance

for Mr. Reagan. The enormous lead that Mr. no effect. Reagan enjoys over Mr. Mondale In Fran in France appears partly to be the result of a general disaffection with the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand. Over the last two years, anger at perceived Socialist failures has pushed public opinion to the right on many matters. This appears to be encouraging sympathy for Mr. Reagan.

By contrast, West Germany is governed by a center-right coali-tion led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and Britain is governed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative Party. As a result, the left and center-left is less tarnished by the problems of incombency, and conservative leaders such as Mr. Reagan are less attractive.

One striking finding is that in both Britain and West Germany, as in the United States, there is a tendency for men to support Mr. Reagan by a greater margin than wom-en, although the difference in Europe is small.

In all three countries, supporters of right-of-center parties were over-whelmingly for Mr. Reagan. However, on the political left, French Socialists stood out as exceptions to the rule that Social Democrats and leftists in Western Europe prefer Democratic candidates in the

The difference appeared to reflect a number of trends on the non-Communist left in France that have made the United States, and even such conservative figures as Mr. Reagan, popular. These in-clude Mr. Mitterrand's strongly anti-Soviet and pro-Western policies, a broadly negative reassess-both nonsmokers and smokers. It ment of the Soviet Union by Social-carries criminal penalties for nonists and Marxists, and a malaise, even among Socialists, about the future of leftist ideology.

These findings were supported

by substantial differences in atti-tudes toward the United States in

the three countries. In all three, respondents were asked to describe their feelings to-ward the United States. In France, 44 percent said they were pro-American and 15 percent were anti-American. In Britain, 39 percent were pro-American and 20 percent were anti-American. In West Germany, 35 percent were pro-American and 19 percent anti-

Pro-Americanism and sympathy for Mr. Reagan in France were fur-ther underlined when respondents were asked if the president's poli-cies had increased or decreased the risks of war in Europe, or had had

In France, only 24 percent said Mr. Reagan's policies had in-creased the chances of war, compared with 38 percent in West Ger-

pared with 38 percent in West Cer-many and 50 percent in Britain.

In the United States, the presi-dent's popularity is attributed in large measure to the performance of the U.S. economy. But almost no one in France. West Germany or Britain believes Mr. Reagant's economic policies have helped their

In all three countries, particularly in France, political leaders have blamed the huge U.S. budget delicit and high interest rates for their economic problems, and their con-stituents seem to believe them.

In France, 58 percent said they thought Mr. Reagan's economic policies had hart their country's economy. In Britain, the comparable figure was 55 percent; in West Germany, it was 35 percent.

#### Los Angeles Seeks To Limit Smoking

Les Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles City Council voted, 12-3, Wednesday to approve an ordinance regulating smoking in the workplare throughout the city.

The messure was sent to Mayor

The measure was sent to Mayor Tom Bradley, who has the option of signing or vetoing it. He has indicated he supports some type of smoking regulations.

The ordinance requires employers with five or more workers to devise accommodations satisfying compliance. The measure prohibits an employer from firing or denot-

ward-Winning Luxury Condominium Residences... Spectacular views from each suite overlooking Toronto and Lake Ontario. 24-hour Concierge and security. Interior designer/decorator service available. Within walking distance of the financial and business district, shopping, dining and entertainment. A quality residential development by North America's largest private real estate company.



# Reagan Vetoes a Conservat b Bill for Youths

By Robert Pear New York Times Service WASHINGTON - President

Ronald Reagan has vetoed a billaimed at employing thousands of young people in conservation work on public lands.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that the hill, providing \$225 million year. over three years for an American Conservation Corps, would have

He said: "America's unem- cahle television. ployed youth would be better served by reducing federal spend-

available to the private sector. The all Institutes of Health, the to offer young people promising career opportunities.

Environmental groups criticized estimated it would have provided work for 18,500 youths in the first

created "temporary make-work" trade measure that he hailed as "a jobs. He denounced it as a "distrade measure that he hailed as "a credited approach to youth unem- and a bill that established a national policy for economic regulation of

He vetoed a bill that would have more precisely defined the statu-

on arthritis and oursing techniques. while clarifying the missions of the 11 institutes that already exist.

Mr. Reagan said the bill would have created "unnecessary, expen-Mr. Reagan signed Tuesday sive oew institutes and established overly specific requirements for the management of research."

> Ordinarily Congress can over-ride a presidential veto il each house votes by a two-thirds margin to realfirm its support for the bill.

ing so that more resources are tory responsibilities of the Nation- for the year Oct. 12 and will have of medical students and other subject to effective competition."

The bill would have created two now, the bills will have to go of \$2.4 billion over three years, or new institutes, to promote research through the entire legislative pro- 41 percent more than he requested. cess again.

> nation National Forest Service cable operators against the rights of lands as wilderness areas. Such bills cities that regulate such operations. covered 34,300 scres (13,700 hectares) in Texas, 24,900 acres in Tennessee, 9,700 acres in Pennsylvania and 55,900 acres in Virginia. The designation means the lands must

However, Congress adjourned additional U.S. aid for the training found that a cable system was "not

available to the private sector. The all Institutes of Health, the private sector is much more likely ment's biomedical research center. The apportunity to overturn the vehealth professionals. He said the private sector is much more likely ment's biomedical research center.

The cable television bill signed In the long list of bills approved by the president culminates a fourby the president were several desig-year effort to balance the rights of

The bill would permit state and local authorities to continue regube preserved in their pristine state. could regulate rates beyond that period only in areas where the Fed-He vetoed a bill that authorized eral Communications Commission

# Reagan and Republicans Riding Tall in the West and Rockies

attenul Herald Techni WASHINGTON - A sweep of the Western and Rocky Mountain states appears likely for President Ronald Reagan and for most Republican congressional and gubernatorial

Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic candidate, and and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, have challenged Mr. Reagan in his home state of California, as well as in Washington and Oregon, with personal appearances and television advertising. But polls show the president with a sub-

There are 45 electoral votes, the largest of any state, at stake in California.

A reapportionment plan io California engineered in 1980 by Democratic leaders left most incumbents to its 45 House districts with what are considered safe seats. The state oow has 28 Democrats and 17 Republicans in the House. Elsewhere in the Far West, where Republicans have been

strong in recent years, unemployment under Mr. Reagan bas been high in logging farming and fishing areas. But that has been offset by a boom—due in part to the administration's arms buildup—io electronics, aerospace and defense in California and Washington.

Mr. Reagan appears well ahead in Washington, which has given Republican presidential candidates its 10 electoral otes since 1968. But Governor John D. Spellman, 57, a Republican, is to a difficult race for a second term against his Democratic challenger, Booth Gardner, 45. Of the eight congressional districts, five are considered safe for Democrats, with three likely to go Republican.

The polls also point to a Reagan victory in Oregon. In a key Senate race, incumbent Mark O. Hatfield, 62, a Republican, appears to have weathered a midsummer scandal and is seen as a certain winner. Les AuCoin, 41, a five-term Democratic representative, is being challenged strongly by a well-financed Republican, Bill Moshofsky, 61, in the 1st District. A narrow AuCoin victory is predicted. Three other congressional districts are leaning Democratic while a fifth is

Mr. Reagan is running strong in Alaska, according to local

land to the state. The seat of Senator Ted Slevens, 60, a call.

Republican, is considered safe against the challenge by a Idaho is safely Mr. Reagan's and Senator James A. McDemocrat, John E. Havelock, 52. The state's representative. Clure, 59, a Republican, is considered sure to win re-Don Young, 51, a Republican, is favored over the challenger

Peggy Begich, 46, a Democrat. The president is favored to win again in Hawaii, where he bucked a traditional Democratic bent to win in 1980. Ha-

> The Regional Races Western States

This is the fourth in a series of five articles on regional candidates and issues in the national election.

waii's two incumbent Democratic congressmen, Daniel K. Akaka, 60, and Céril Heftel, 60, are expected to be re-

Mr. Reagan appears well ahead in Arizona. Of five House districts, three are safely Republican; one that of the incumbent. Morris K. Udall, 62, is safely Democratic, and the 5th District has a virtually even battle between the incumbent ames F. McNulty Jr., 58, a Democrat and Jim Kolbe, 42, a Republican former state senator.

Nevada, the home state of Senator Paul Laxalt, a Reagan friend and campaign adviser, is clearly in the president's column, Its two House seats are expected to be shared, one going Democratic and the other Republican.

The conservative Mormon Church has helped Utah become a Republican bastion in recent presidential elections, but the state has had Democratic governors five times in 20

Its current governor, Scott M. Matheson, 55, a Democrat, is retiring and the Republican speaker of the state's House, Norman H. Bangerter, 51, is expected to win a narrow victory over a Democrat, Wayne Owens, 47. Two of Utah's three House districts are considered Republican. The third is in the Salt Lake City area, where Frances Farley, 61, a Democrat, is running against Lieutenant Governor David S.

bservers, partly because he has started turning over federal Monson, 39, a Republican. Observers think it is too close to

George Hansen, 54, the Republican incumbent represen tative, was sentenced to 5-to-15 months in prison and fined \$40,000 for filing false reports about his finances. But he has artfully compared his disclosure problems with Ms. Ferraro's and is in a close battle with Richard Stallings, 43, a Democrat. Larry E. Craig, 39, another Republican House

incumbent, is expected to win.

Max Baucus, 42. Montana's liberal Democratic senator, is favored over his Republican opponent, Chuck Cozzens, 42. Governor Ted Schwinden, 59, a Democrat, is expected to win a second term. Observers believe the two House incumbents, a Democrat and a Republican, will be returned to

Senator Alan K. Simpson. 53. Republican of Wyoming is expected to win easily over Victor A. Ryan, 63, a Democrat. The state's one House member, Richard B. Cheney, 43, a Republican, is likely to be re-elected.

Mootana and Wyoming are both solidly in Mr. Reagan's

The Democrats are counting on the support of Denver's liberal white-collar and minnrity voters, but Colorado is expected to go for Mr. Reagan. Seoator William L. Armstrong, 47, a Republican, is expected to win a second six-year term against Nancy Dick, 54, the Democratic lieutenant governor. In the state's House districts, three Republican and two Democratic incumbents are expected to be reelected and the 6th District is leaning toward a Republican. Democrats are also counting on the support of New Mexico's Hispanics but the state looks safe for Mr. Reagan, Senator Pete V. Domenici, 52, is expected to turn back a challenge from Judith A. Pratt. 43. Two Republicans and a

Democrat are expected to be re-elected to the House. Tax-limiting measures are on the ballot in California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Next: President Reagan is likely to win at least two-thirds of New England's electoral votes but the Democrats are expected to do well in races for Congress and governorships.

RECORD IS SET — Baby Fae set a record Tuesday as the longest-surviving human recipient of a heart from another species. She received the heart of a baboon last Friday. Officials at the University Medical Center in Loma Linda, California, said the fivepound infant remained in serious but stable condition and continues to do well.

# Party Leaders Say the Sandinists **Have Tried to Buy Political Support**

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The governing Sandinist National Liberation Front has secretly offered to provide opposition political parties with additional campaign funds in exchange for promises that they will take certain political positions, age all parties to stay in the race. according to party leaders.

ing them to drop out of the race. The U.S. Embassy confirmed that senior diplomats had met with leaders of opposition parties in the last two weeks, but it denied that pressure had been applied.

The United States has characters

ized the Nicaraguan election as illegitimate because too many important opposition forces are not taking part.

In an unpublished agreement signed Oct. 22 in Managua, leaders of six non-Sandinist political parties agreed to restrain their criti-cism of the 10-month-old military draft law, which has aroused considerable controversy. They also promised to encourage a large voter turnout.

The agreement made no mention of money, but party leaders said an oral accord was reached under which the Sandinists offered to give five million cordobas (\$18,000) to each party that signed.

When the campaigo began three months ago, each party was told million cordobas for the campaign. hut campaign workers said Tuesday that they bad long since spent that amount.

A spokesman for the Sandinist campaign had no comment on the agreemeots.

Nicaragua has a history of secret cooperation among political par-ties that appear to be opposing each other.

When the Sandinists first a:tnounced that elections for president, vice president and a 90-member assembly would be held Nov. 4. it was hoped that a wide spectrum of parties would take part.

But three opposition parties that

backed the candidacy of Arturo carries the signatures of leaders of José Cruz refused to register for the every participating party, including election claiming that they were Commander Bayardo Arce Cas not being given a fair chance to compete. Another party withdrew terviews, three of the seven signers

The Sandinists have been waging The warlike Yankees, support-Opposition activists also said ed by their mercenaries and their that U.S. diplomats had been urg-right-wing spokesmen and activists, have not been able to invalidate and frustrate our electoral process," the defense minister,

> Tuesday in a speech. The one-page secret agreement

confirmed the document's authen-

As these accords were being privately negotiated and carried out. party leaders said, the parties were being subjected to what one activist called "very clear pressure" from the United States to drop out of the campaign.

In recent days, the Sandinists have repeatedly charged that the Humberto Ortega Saavedra, said United States is intervening in the

# Chilean Toll Rises to 7 As Police Fight Protesters

SANTIAGO — Demonstrators fought with police in Chile's capital early Wednesday, defying a curfew imposed after at least seven persons were killed during one of the largest protests in 11 years of mili-

Residents in at least a dozen working- and middle-class districts who had done the shooting. in Santiago reported that demonployed in the capital by President democracy. Augusto Pinochet's military government.

The police announced that six persons had been killed during idespread disorders in Santiago and that one man had been shot to death in the Pacific coast city of Arica, 1,300 miles (2,100 kilometers] north of Santiago on the bor-

der with Peru. Authorities said 38 persons had been injured - including 16 police officers - and 155 arrested Tues-

Two of the persons killed were electrocuted by a fallen power line. according to a hospital and the office of the Santiago military com-mander, General Rene Vidal. The four other persons killed in

Santiago were shot, according to authorities and witnesses. There was no immediate indication of

Tuesday was the second consecstrators set up burning barricades utive day of protests calling for an and threw rocks at riot police de- end to military rule and a return to

A protest Monday was called by centrist opponents of General Pithe military overthrew Salvador Allende, an elected Marxist presi-dent, in 1973.

General Pinochet, 68, threatened in a speech Monday to declare a state of siege. He also ruled out prompt legalization of political parties or any change in the fourman junta's perogative to name Chile's president in 1989.

Police and military patrols moved through Santiago streets day as a national struce cannot moved through Samuago moved through Samuago and brought disorders to early Wednesday to enforce the euriew—imposed from 10 P.M. to above the city.

# Mondale Is Pressing Hard to Overtake Reagan in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois in the South instead of shoring up question is do we have enough his base" in the industrial rim time?" By Phil Gailey

New York Times Service

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Mondale is making an intense ef-

Michigan and Illinois said that turn out a solid Democratic vote. while there are signs that wavering Democrats are beginning to return to their party. Mr. Mondale's effort may have come too late to over-come what appears to be a com-manding Reagan lead in this region of high unemployment and eco-

nomic distress. Robert G. Beckel, the Mondale campaign manager, said that despite the poll results he considered Mr. Mondale to be "competitive" in these states.

CLEVELAND - Walter F. around the Great Lakes; he added.

With both candidates intensilyfort to overtake President Ronald ing their campaigning in the Mid-Reagan in three Middle Western die West, it appears that Mr. Monstates that Democratic strategists dale's best hope of winning a share upset victory in the presidential pends on the ability of organized for Mr. Mondale.

Recent Democratic and independent polls show Mr. Reagan 10 percentage points or more ahead of Mr. Mondale in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, where a total of 67

The lotest Reagan campaign polls found the president with an even bigger lead: 16 percentage points in Ohio and Michigan and 11 in Illinois.

But Mr. Mondale's strategists But Lee Atwater, deputy managers and the former vice president is not willing to concede these states.

We can't see any way Mondale willing to concede these states.

What has to happen in the last days of this campaign is for us to of these states, and right now we're ahead in all of them."

win Democratic voters back." said Don Sweitzer, the Mondale cam-"In the early part of the eam-paign. Mondale was campaigning it's beginning to happen, but the

# Reagan Sees Crossover Vote Signifying Major Party Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of black athletes.

nor has it anything to do with the personality of the candidates.

We're attracting the support of the candidates.

We're attracting the support of the candidates. people who have never voted with us before, not because they're de-serting the Democratic Party but hecause the Democratic Party has deserted them.

managers are emphasizing a possible landslide Reagan victory, raised the subject of a basic party shift. He said the election could mark with a said the election could mark said. the beginnings of a new phenome-non that observers have been noticing — that's if everything turns out right — a historic electoral realign-

Reagan strategists, encouraged by polls suggesting the president remains well ahead of his Democratic opponent. Walter F. Mon-dale, are working to attract a record number of crossover Democrats

and independents.
Accordingly, Mr. Reagan has been drawing a distinction between the Democratic Party voters and politicians in offering the rationale that long-time loyalty should not

be a factor. "For longer than any of us can imagine, the Democratic Party has held the allegrance of a large num-her of Americans who were not well served by the policies of that party," he said at the White House gathering. Yet voting habits are hard to change. I know, I was a Democrat myself for most of my adult life.

Mr. Reagan said he envisioned that sizable support would come from crossiver votes by traditional

the years," and be contended that

party has taken for granted many of those who have faithfully given their support," he said. "Their poli-cies are tax, tax, spend, spend, and no friend to those who want to

linois may be the most promising of the three states if Chicago's warring political factions can put aside states that Democratic strategists dale's best hope of winning a share their differences long enough to count as vital to his hope of an of the region's electoral votes de-

Last week, Mr. Mondale brought ection Nov. 6. labor and big-city political ma-But Mondale supporters in Ohio. chines in Detroit and Chicago 10 Mayor Harold Washington of Chis bitter political rival.

Mr. Mondale's strategists said Il-

man who is chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, together in a meeting to enlist their cooperation. Both Mr. Washington and Mr. Vrdrolyak have gone on radio urg-iog support for Mr. Mondale, and Mr. Vrdrolyak, re-enacting the first such political event since the death

Edward R. Vrdrolyak, a city alder-

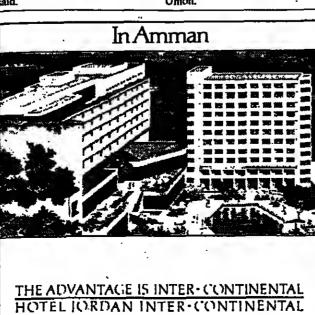
of Mayor Richard J. Daley in 1976. led a torchlight parade for Mr. Mondale on Tuesday night. After the parade, Mr. Mondale delivered an impassioned speech in which he triumphantly declared the tide is turning in his race for the White House. United Press International Reported from Chicago. As tens of thousands of people lined the streets and fireworks ex-loded in the sky, Mr. Mondale

walked with the city's two feuding leaders in a show of unity.] Although the old Chicago machine once commanded by Mayor Daley is not what it used to be, it is the one factor that makes Republi-

cans nervous. "The organization doesn't make the first time." Mr. Reagan told the Republicans, who included a number of the first time with the first time of the first time. The first time of the first time of the first time of the first time. The first time of the first time. The first time of the first time. The first time of the first time. The first time of the first time of the first time of the first time. The first time of the first time of the first time of the first time of the first time. The first time of the leaders are promoting straight-tick-

Vote for Union at Stanford

The Associated Press STANFORD, California Non-academic employees of Stan-ford University bave voted, 782-



Queen Zein Street, Teles, 21207

# **CAMPAIGN BRIEFS** Senate Faces Leadership Changes

WASHINGTON (UPI) - A five-way fight for the Senate leadership post and close elections in Illinois and North Carolina bode major changes in the Senate's top power structure even if Republicans retain

Five candidates seek to succeed the retiring Senate Republican leader; Howard H. Baker Ir. of Tennessee. Ture among those five hold committee chairmanships they would have to leave if chosen. Meanwhile, possible election defeats of two Republican senators. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and Charles H. Percy of Illinois, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committees, would mean new chairmen would be chosen.

One change already is certain if the Republicans retain their majority; Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona will succeed Senator John Tower of

# Republican Takeover Is Doubted

WASHINGTON (AP) — A political expert for a leading conservative research group says that io the absence of a national mood "to throw the rascals out." Republicans stand to gain only a handful of House seats in the election and are not even close to wresting significant power from the

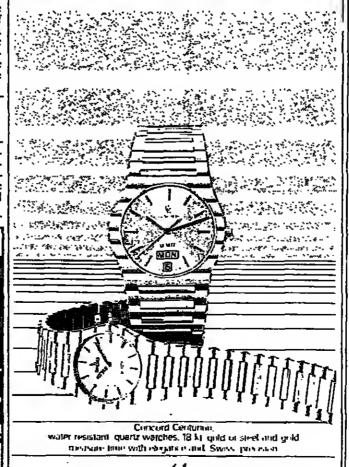
Democrats. Norman J. Ornstein, a congressional statistics expert for the American Enterprise Insultate for Public Policy Research, doubts that Republicans can pick up the 25 or so seats they need to rebuild a coalition with conservative Democrats that once was able to push through President

Ronald Reagan's economic programs. Mr. Omstein noted that the 27 seats open in this election are fewer than have occurred in the House io any election in more than a decade.

# Guru's Followers to Boycott Election

RAINEESHPURAM. Oregoo (AP) — Followers of an Indian guru who earlier vowed to enroll thousands of new voters in Wasco County now say they will boycott the Nov. 6 election and seek to have balloting overturned unless registration is made easier for residents of their town,

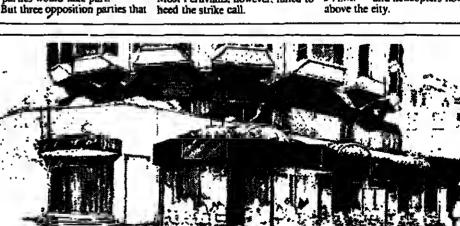
The county halted voter registration Oct. 10 after followers of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh had bused in thousands of homeless people from around the country and urged them to sign up to vote. Opponents of Rajneesb throughout Oregon had in turn vowed to vote io Wasco County to counter any effort by the sect to take over the country government.



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# A Stunning Loss in India

"If I die today, every drop of my blood will invigorate the nation." Indira Gandhi said Tuesday night. Her assassination Wednesday morning left India to struggle on without her leadership bot with her legacy of brave faith in a single, democratic and

forward-looking nation.

Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, shaped independent India's early policial and economic development. His daughter grew up in a highly politicized atmosphere and inherited enormous national problems. Critics often cootrasted the daughter's pragmatic skill as a political manipulator with the father's broad visioo and ingrained liberal outlook. Between them, though, with their different styles and in different times, the two prime ministers held India together.

·Mrs. Gandhi inspired deep devotion but also fierce animosity. Enemies accused her of tyranny. When she imposed a state of emergency in 1975 there was cause for worry; in the end she submitted to electoral defeat before returning in triumph in 1980. Today it is customary to sainte India's achievement, under India Gandhi, to preserving democratic government despite oversized ethnic and economic strains.

Once again a sudden drama of communal violence in India has stunned the world. As they pay tribute to a leader who loved her people, India's friends bope that ber stubborn vision of a united nation will inspire Indians - those who revered her and those who did not - in their common crisis.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

# The Hamlet of Nations?

Secretary of State George Shultz warns, to a vivid phrase, that the United States is becoming "the Hamlet of nations" for hesitating to retaliate against terrorist attacks. Yet with an ambivalence worthy of Hamlet he also cautions that "we must always keep in mind the values and way of life we are trying to protect. Clearly we will not descend to the level of barbarism that terrorism represents."

Ay, there's the rub. The secretary has defined but not resolved the essential dilemma. And he has met resistance even among the bolder Hotspurs on his own team. It is easy to imagine "swift and sure measures" against terrorists, but difficult to design measures that will punish the guilty and spare the innocent. Better to seize on Mr. Shultz's less equivocal

idea: to identify terrorism that is clearly sponsored by governments, and then seek collective action against those governments.

There is no case for bombing all over Lehanon in the hope of striking those who have driven truck bombs against Americans. If Syris or Iran is demonstrably responsible for abetting the terrorists, it should confroot American and international sanctions.

Nor should terrorism loom up large only when Americans are the victims. A year ago North Korea was charged by Burma with having plotted the bomb-killing of 17 South Korean officials visiting Rangoon. There was no call for action anywhere. Libya's abuse of diplomatic immunity to commit murder to Britain produced reams of denunciation but

no real penalties, not even discussion of them. In his angriest moods, Mr. Shultz asks for violence to counter violence, even if innocents hear the brunt. He asserts that "our morality must oot paralyze us." But to what purpose? Bombing Lebanese villages will not deplete the supply of fanatics ready to sacrifice their lives in a truck. It might produce more of them. The Israelis at least had the geographic objective of

forcing infiltrators back from their borders.
Mr. Shultz is right to express his frustration.
But there is no quick fix. Last year's bad idea
was to invade the liberties of Americans in the hope of finding a few who were secretly assisting terrorists. Now the temptation is to violate nerica's standards abroad

Principled oations need to fashion a principled response. One, as President Reagan re-called in his Oct. 21 debate with Walter Mondale, is to seek the kind of global collaboration that has worked to reduce airliner hijackings. Most nations learned to share information and agreed oot to shelter hijackers. Such an accord

was reached even with Fidel Castro's Coba. The effort requires collaboration in the pursuit of terrorists and then to punishing governments that assist them. When many oations agree, offending states can be ostracized and punished with a range of sanctions. The civi-lized consensus, however, will not be reached, in Horatio's words, by a policy "of accidental judgments, casual slaughters; of deaths put on by cunning and fore'd cause."

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Go Jump in the Lake

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has rejected a recommendation from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory that factory workers protect themselves from ouclear attack by jumping into large pools of water wearing "as much clothing as possible." The idea, says the agency, is "ludicrous" and likely to "undercut the entire civil defense program and cause loss of validity to the very

would the agency think that?

We would be insincere in denying that the thought of thousands of well-wrapped workers bobbing up and down in the factory swimming pool has its bumorous aspect. And we are oot sure that, despite its many years of work with things nuclear, the Livermore lab has thought through all the angles of its proposed remedy. What if workers don't want to wear their entire wardrobes to work each day? Will they have

time to burry home for another layer or two? The report also suggests "diving about four feet down and spending as little time as possible at the surface for air." That should be easy if you are wearing long underwear, three sweaters, two winter coats and a muffler. The difficulty we foresee is getting to the surface at all. And we take no comfort from the report's suggestion that workers "taking advantage of large bodies of water should not only be good swimmers ... they should also tether them-selves to a flotation device." How many bodies

of water do you know that come equipped with hundreds of conveniently spaced "flotation

devices"? Lobster buoys, perhaps?
Who will be there to blow the whistle that tells the sodden workers that it's time to get out of the pool and go back to the locker room? Perhaps their supervisors will have shielded themselves from blast and fallout by wrapping themselves in the "wet, opaque blankets" that

Still, we wonder wby the Federal Emergency Management Agency has become so thin-skinned. This, after all, is the agency which less than a year ago revealed the good oews that, given the relative survivability of livestock and people, food supplies would be no problem in the post-nuclear environment. And the same one that, only a year earlier, unveiled a surefire plan to evacuate two-thirds of the population to rural areas - a plan that depended for its success only on the Soviet Union giving at least a week's warning before attacking. Why so sensitive all of a sudden?

It also seems to us that, to canceling the remainder of the laboratory's study grant, the agency has been insensitive to the real difficulties that Livermore faced. After all, its charter called for developing a plan to save city factory workers in the event of nuclear attack. Maybe it isn't so easy to develop such a plan without seeming, well, ludicrous.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Other Opinion

#### Why Nothing About the Dollar?

It is an extraordinary commentary on the workings of the American political system that the strong dollar, and its depressing effect on U.S. industrial and agricultural exports, was hardly mentioned in the debates between President Reagan and Democratic challenger Walter Mondale. It is hard to think of a more

fundamental pocketbook issue. Despite recent signs of cooling, the U.S. economy is growing, but it is a lopsided kind of growth. Imports are going up three times as

fast as exports, and the effect is being felt on the job market. Even high-technology industries and others that are trying hard to trim costs and become more competitive find themselves swimming upstream because their foreign competitors are being subsidized by the high dollar. The Reagan administration likes tn talk about the "opportunity society" that its policies are creating. Unless something is done about the fuge federal budget deficit and the overvalued dollar, however, those opportunities will prove illusory.

- The Los Angeles Times.

#### FROM OUR NOV. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A New Bag for Cab Horses BERLIN - It remained for a policeman, not a cahman, to invent a food bag to make it easier for a cah horse to take his meals while he works. Herr Christoph Riemer is the creator of this humane novelty, and the cabmen of the city declare it the right thing. The food bag is attached to the shafts of the vehicle by two iron rods, bent to the proper angle, and the horse can gat his oats without being obliged to put his head down close to the ground. One of the cabmen resting by the sidewalk to the Friedrichstrasse said to me: "This food bag has its advantages. Some horses continually throw their oats out by shaking their heads, but the new scheme will prevent that."

1934: Mexican Clergy Face Charges MEXICO CITY — The religious war in Mexico was intensified [on Oct. 31] when President Abelardo Rodriguez told Attorney-General Emilio Portes Gil to prosecute the Catholic clergy on charges of inciting a rebellion. It is expected that every Catholic church in the republic will be closed as a result. That deportations will be ordered was indicated by the President's statement that "the guilty persons io the majority of cases are of doubtful Mexican nationality." The President added: "Taking as a pretext reform article 3 of the Constitution for Socialistic Education, the Catholic clergy have started an open seditious campaign with the purpose of rebellion."

#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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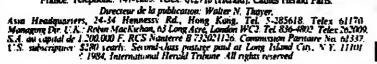
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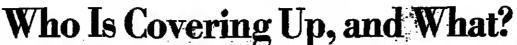
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WASHINGTON — The view from Waterloo Bridge in London — down the Thames toward Wren's dome on St. Paul's, up toward the House of Parliament — encompasses striking symbols of the West's attainments. But the bridge itself is now a symbol of the brazenness of

Georgi Markov, 49, was walking across Waterloo Bridge on Sept. 7, 1978, heading home from his work at the studios of the BBC External Services. Suddenly he felt a sting on the back of his thigh and, turning, saw a man bending to retrieve an umbrella. The man murmured, with a foreign

accent, "I'm sorry."

Mr. Markov did oot mention the incident to his wife, but early the next morning he suffered a raging fever and said: "I have a borrible feeling that this may be connected with something which happened yester-day." As Bulgaria's leading man of letters before he defected, be had received many threats and warnings. One warning said he would be poicow, that causes a high fever.

Scotland Yard announced that doctors found in his thigh a tiny pellet containing ricin, a poison extensively studied in Eastern Europe. There is oo known antidote. The pellet was a highly sophisticated bit of murder technology. It was made of a minuter technology. It was made of a platinum-iridium alloy that the human body does not reject. It was the size of a pinhead and had four openings to hold the poison. A similar pellet had been used in an unsuccess-

#### What are relations to be with a country like the Soviet Union?

ful assassination attempt against an-other Bulgarian defector in Paris. It was just a few days after Mr. Markov died that a lieutenant-general io Bulgaria's security force delivered a speech expressing "the deepest gratitude to our Soviet comrades-inarms of the KGB for their constant help and comradely assistance."

You can read the book that got Mr. tee on Intelligence should call in U.S.

By George F. Will

might result from killing him. But the real scandal is that there is so slight, and so fleeting, a sense of being acandalized by such crimes.

The fact is illustrated by, and may have helped bring on, the so-called pring "in familiar urban-terrorist

intelligence leaders and march them through Claire Sterling's book, page by page, asking why she single-hand-Markov killed. "The Truth That edly learned so much more than the broadcast to Bulgaria, enraging the regime. Mr. Markov's only child, who was just two when he died, asked her mother, "Why did Daddy write those things if he loved us?" Her mother replied that he thought Bulgaria's rulers would not risk the scandal that might escal to find the scandal that he complete the pressing evidence of the Soviet crime, lest relations between East and West become unpleasantly realistic.

become unpleasantly realistic.

What are relations to be with a



an plot to kill the pope.

The mills of Italian justice grind slowly, hat they grind exceedingly small and are grinding to dust the pretense that the Turkish gunman acted alone. There is now no reason to doubt that his attack was organized by Bulgarians, who would not have undertaken such an audacious crime without the approval of the highest Soviet authorities.

None of this is news to anyone who has read Claire Sterling's book, "The Time of the Assassins." Her work on this case is the journalistic achievement of the age. Her appalling evidence strongly suggests complicity by some democracies, including America, in covering up the Soviet crime.

The cover-up that Italian authorities are pulling apart, thread by thread, demands this action:

The U.S. Senaté's Select Commit-

style" of the Sakharovs, The Economist says in London that the extra-ordinary fact is that this atrocity was not the work of a mere terrorist gang but an actioo "approved by Soviet ruling circles," in violation of Soviet law and the equally worthless 1975 Helsinki human rights undertakings. It is screndipitous that the sixmonth anniversary of that kidnep-ping falls in the week of the U.S. election. And it is splendid that the machinery of Italian justice has synchronized with the machinery of American electoral politics.

This is the tenth consecutive election in which all issues should be secondary to this one: Who best understands the task of describing and containing the evil empire of which Bulgaria is a loathsome instrument? That issue is not the main reason why Mr. Reagan will win, but it is the main reason he should.

# Europe Now in Therapy, Gradually on the Mend

By Michael Emerson This is the second of two articles.

BRUSSELS — The European response to the dollar's gyrations has been persistence in more convergent monetary policies within Europe. Central to this effort has been the commitment to pegged exchange rates in the European Monetary Sys-tem. In fact the fifth hirthday of the

EMS passed last March in an atmo-sphere of striking tranquillity. Exchange markets appear to have been persuaded that monetary convergence has indeed become a deeper objective of participating countries. Evidence for this is seen not only in domestic monetary policies. (Note France's money supply objective of 5½-to-6½ percent for 1984, alongside 4-to-69 percent for 1964, alongsate
4-to-6 percent for Britain.) Complementary measures are seen to budgetary and incomes policies. Excessive
budget deficits are being strictly limited and excessive wage rigidity re-formed in several countries. (Note de-indexacon or index-limitation reforms in Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Italy).

And the Community has been encouraging the development of the ECU for use in private internacional contracts and financial markets, to be built up as a partial substitute for the presently dominant dollar in European international money markets. The private sector is taking to the ECU with considerable enthusiasm. Even Swiss banks have started issuing ECU bonds. The secondary market in ECU bonds is estimated to have reached I billion ECUs per day. A elearing system for private hank set-tlements to ECUs is being set up. Meanwhile, the employment prob-lem in Europe remains intractable.

For some time oow the rapid growth of employment in the United States (I.4 percent per annum over the last 10 years) compared to an actual decline in the EC (minus 0.3 percent per annum) has been intriguing economists, especially since the average growth rates of the two economies

were until recently nearly the same. Initially the focus was on the apparent collapse of labor productivity growth in America. More recently the phenomenal employment growth there, alongside continued job losses to Europe, has turned the spotlight as much on the reasons for the lack of

job creation in Europe. Current research by the EC Commission confirms what many economists had been suspecting. There were two further con ries behind these employment trends. During the decade since the 1973 oil shock European enterprises have been heavily increasing the amount of capital per person em-

ployed (3 percent per annian), where-as in the United States this increase in capital intensity has been far less (0.7 percent per annum). While labor productivity had been continuing to grow faster in Europe than to the United States, this was an illusory indicator of efficiency in resource utilization, since so much more capital was being used at the same time.

No doubt heavily influencing

these symmetrical differences to capi-tal and labor use, real labor costs were increasing in Europe much fast-er than in the United States, whereas the rate of return on capital employed was also diverging (falling in Europe, rising to United States.) Overall, the relative cost of labor in relation to the rate of return on capi-tal diverged even more dramatically between the two economies (rising 2.4 percent per year to Europe as against 0.5 percent in the United States). Over a 10-year period — and to fact it was even longer — these relative trends have built up cumplatively to a massive difference in the

incentives to employ.

Theory has been catching up with the facts. Economists are giving increasing attention to the subdivisioo of unemployment between "classi-cal" (labor that has priced itself out the market) and "Keynesian" (where the general level of demand is too low). The difficult task oow is to work out objectively the magnitude of the adjustment required in the rel-ative rewards to labor and capital, and the extent of regulatory reform (for example of over-rigid hiring and firing rules) so as to achieve for the years ahead a much greater employ-

ment propensity in Europe. Perceptions of the problem do seem to be changing. Some action is evident, for example the determina-tion to EC countries to break taboos over wage todexation practices that long inhibited flexibility to real labor costs. But much remains to be done.

Overall, a picture emerges of a European economy gradually on the mend, following an economic strate-gy with three principal components: a historic reversal of the growth of public expenditure and the resulting gence of monetary policies on stability: re-examination of labor market cooventions and regulations with a view to increasing the propensity of

enterprises to employ.

The short-run results of these policies are not dramatic, but the therapies being administered are of a fundamental and long-run character.

The writer is director for macroeco-nomic analysis at the EC Commission's Directorate-General for Eco-nomic and Financial Affairs. This comment has been adapted from an article in Europe 84, magazine of the EC information office in London.

# LETTER

Other Innocent Victims

In response to the report "Vietnam Napalm Victim Gives Up Hope of Health" (Oct. 23): With utmost sympathy for the suf-fering which Miss Phan Thi Kim

Phuc still endures from burns, it should be made clear that the bombing attack on the village of Trang Bang was in fact a terrible error. Communist forces were engaged in

violent combat with South Viemamese troops in and around Trang Bang. In a desperate situation, the South Vietnamese defenders called in close air support to try to beat off the attack. A South Vietnamese plane (not the "rumbles of U.S. planes" mentioned in the report), piloted by a South Vietnamese officer, napalmed South Vietnamese positions.

South Vietnamese troops. A oumber of South Vietnamese soldiers were of Soum Victiamese sokilers were killed in that tragie bombing error.

The Pulitzer Prize winner of this photograph, Ky Nhan of The Associated Press, gave a press conference hours after the North Victnamese victory of April 30, 1975. Many newsmen, were surprised to learn that he had been an official in the Commithad been an official in the Communist underground for years.
It is regrettable that Hanoi seeks

sympathy for itself through the suf-fering of a young lady. Seldom are we told of the victums of Hanoi's aggression, be it the suffering inflicted by incendiary weapons or the crush and hlast effects of high explosives. One such atrocity was the massacre

of 252 Montagnards in Dak Son to Phnoc Long province in December 1967. Some 600 Communist troops, armed with an estimated 60 flamethrowers, attacked the hamlet at midnight. Of the almost 50 wounded survivors, 33 had severe burns. Bad-burns also resulted from the explosion of gas tanks when buses and cars

trust fund for Kim Phuc can be made through the Southeast Asia Review. I also suggest that we call upon Hanci to withdraw its troops from Cambodia and Laos, where other innocent victims of war continue to suffer.

HARRY W. HAYES. ·Southeast Asia Review.

# Two Editorial Endorsements for Reagan

A LOT of American newspapers began as the voices of special interest oo an issue, a political party or even a specific politician. The rise of The Chicago Tribune, to fact, is tied to the cause of abolition, the formation of the Republican Party and the political career of Abraham Lincoln, to retrospect all good reasons for being born. But if we had to begin life today as an advocate for either Ronald Reagan and the Republicans or Walter Mondale and the Democrats, we'd be reluctant to leave the womb.

Both Ma Reagan and Mr. Mondale are de-cent, well-loten usued and hoodrable med that their policial styles are not ours. And interpolicies, both party and personal, are hard to champion. Their campaigns have left us with the feeling that we have a choice between Mr. Reagan asleep at the switch or Mr. Mondale groping wildly in the dark for it.

Unfortunately, Americans must choose be-tween them for president of the United States. So must we. And on balance we have no choice but to endorse the re-election of President Reagan. We do so for these reasons:

 Ronald Reagan's philosophy of what role government should or should not play in a true democracy will result in less government growth and less government intrusion into the lives of citizens than would Walter Mondale's.

 Walter Mondale's approach to the economy is directly to conflict with anti-inflationary government policies begun by Congress and the Federal Reserve Board in the final months of the Carter administration; these have reduced interest rates, increased real spendable income for most Americans and generally re-established the self-confidence of American business.

· Walter Moodale is committed to so many special interests, including the organized labor eaders, that he could out avoid a rob-Peter-pay-Paul administration that raises expectations without the resources for fulfillment.

 No matter what he says, Walter Mondale still acts like a wimp. He acted like one in 1980 when he eagerly became Jimmy Carter's hatchet man and attacked Senator Edward Kennedy for policies that Mondale himself had advocated for years. And he acted wimpishly during the Democratic primary campaign by trying to disassociate himself from some of the more unpopular policy decisions of the Carter administration.

· Representative Geraldine Ferraro is no more qualified for the awesome role of backup president than 400 or so other members of the House of Representatives, even the best qualified of whom might have a hard time stacking up with George Bush in knowledge and experience. Pick-ing Representative Ferraro for the second spot on the ticket was a gesture toward a just cause the equality of women in politics. The campaign has proven that this is her year to take a position at the forefront of Democratic politics, but not her year to become vice president.

But oo matter where you stand politically, it is hard to support Mr. Reagan's re-election without reservations. These our ours: · Mr. Reagan's refusal to accept the linkage

between the federal deficit and economic instability is threatening to bankrupt America and severely damage the free world ecocomy. · His ignorance about the Soviet Union and his air-headed rhetoric on the issues of foreign

policy and arms control have reached the limit of tolerance and have become an embarrassment to America and a danger to world peace. · His performance in the debates suggests that he is todeed a coe-card president who must

rely beavily on the advice of his stalf and cabinet for a successful second term. The Reagan administration has such a sorry record of lack of regard for press freedom, including going to war to secret, that an endorse-ment of this kind is a bitter pill for a newspaper.

When weighed one against the other, the reasons and reservations add up to another four years of consistent direction as the better bope for America. No president since Dwight Eisenhower has made it through two complete terms. lo recent years America has been badly hurt by a lack of stability in foreign and economic policy. The main question in this campaign has been

whether the country is better off than it was four years ago when the Reagan-Bush administration replaced that of Carter-Mondale. Obviously some people, iocluding many residents of Chicago and some important segments of the Midwest economy, are not better off. But laying the blame at the feet of Ronald Reagan is unfair, People were hungry in our city, the steel industry was dving and farmers were deep in debt long before he ever got into the White House. As a country, however, America is better off. It has more confidence, more energy, more respect. more resolve to succeed.

Mr. Reagan should make some corrections to his course during the oext term, but to veer from it at this juncture would require a compelling reason. We do not find it in the Mondale-Ferraro ticket or the Democratic Party platform.

- The Chicago Tribune.

If the polls are correct, most people like Ron-ald Reagan but disagree with many of his positions. Many voters are more to time with Walter Mondale than with Mr. Reagan on the issues of abortion, the ouclear freeze, the budget deficit, Social Security, Medicare and the Equal Rights Amendment. Yet the president is popular as oo other president has been since Franklin D. Roosevelt And Mr. Mondale may lose as no

other presidential candidate has - ever. Which leads some observers to say that this is one of the most perplexing presidential elections

in memory, It really isn't so. Ronald Reagan may not be entirely responsihie for the economic recovery that began to take place in the last two years of his first term; he may not be primarily responsible for the resurgence of national spirit and for the rebirth of the can-do attitude that historically has distinguished Americans from most other people. But Mr. Reagan wasn't just a bystander while America reinvigorated itself - after 16 years of listlessness caused by the Vietnam War, Watergate, the Arab oil embargo and the hostage crisis in Iran. He was the principal cheerleader, the preacher who used the bully pulpit to best advantage, the politician who projected his amiable personability and the actor whose command of the medium

of television was the envy of his rivals. Leadership is cast in many molds, and Mr. Reagan's mold does not please those who like their president to be especially knowledgeable about issues. What Mr. Reagan lacks in intellec-rual power, however, he makes up in intuitive strength, determination and charisma.

Like him or oot, one has to admire his ability to hring about a major change in the national political dialogue. When Congress resisted or hesitated he went directly to the people. When the nation experienced the worst recession since the Depression, he appealed for patience. Americans, usually an impatient people, listened this time, even as many of them suffered.

In short, it felt comforting to have in the White House someone with an aura of leadership, even meone with whom there are disagreements on fundamental matters. Consider what preceded
— Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon - and the reason becomes clearer why so many people respond to Mr. Reagan's strengths and forgive him for his weaknesses.

Why, then, does The Courant endorse Ronald Reagan only reluctantly?

Not because of his economic policies, which have worked, at least until now. But there's more to national life than economics. This newspaper stands for certain ideals, among them the preservation of the environment, compassion for the disadvantaged, insistence on civil rights for all cutzens, respect for freedom of information, restoration of a semblance of balance in the budget and separation of church and state.

Mr. Reagan's record has been anemic on these issues. The argument has been made that the president may move the pendulum closer to the center in a second term because as a lame duck his political need for the right-wing constituency would be diminished. We certainly hope so, and if he doesn't we shall continue fighting him on issues ranging from school prayer to civil rights and arms control. This is not a fundamentalist nation and it would be tragic if Mr. Reagan squanders his effective leadership abilities expending energy for causes that we believe

serve a polygiot America. Still, the republic is healthy enough to countermand an eight-year assault from the right, as it survived a decade of assaults from the left. What disturbs us most about the Reagan presi-dency is its stridency to dealing with the over-riding issue of our time — the maintenance of

peace in a nuclear world. Most Americans are economically better off today than they were four years ago. But are they

don't believe so. There is apprehension at the grass roots about the rearmament taking place. The Pentagon's buying spree defies imagination: A doubling of military authorizations in four years; requested authorizations totaling more than \$1.3 trillion to the next few years.

All the extravagance might be excused had there been something hopeful to show for it. But a new cold war has dawned. The two superpowers have become increasingly belligerent. The absence of dialogue between the top leaders of Moscow and Washington is difficult to defend. The attitude in the White House is visceral. It's a highly dangerous condition that must be changed to a second term.

The arms question ties to with other foreign policy questions. This administration's record abroad is as weak as its economic record at bome is strong. Jimmy Carter, who was perceived to be impotent to dealing with Iran and Afghanistan, scored points with the Camp David agreement. the Panama Canal treaties and SALT-2

Mr. Reagan's Middle East and Central American policies have yielded bitter fruit. His conciliatory approach toward the practitioners of racism in South Africa has oot produced the predicted reforms. West Europeans are mereasingly edgy about becoming the main theater for ouclear deployments. The Law of the Sea treaty, negotiated by several administrations and signed by an overwhelming majority of governments, was rejected by this administration.

But there is one operation that has earned Mr. Reagan plaudits. The toppling, by U.S. invasion, of a leftist government in tiny Grenada.

The most swaying reason for endorsing Mr. Reagan is Walter Mondale. This newspaper endorsed Gary Hart in Connecticut's primary because he represented the antidote that would have best counteracted those aspects of Reaganism that are hard to stomach. Instead, the Democrats chose a standard-bearer associated with tried and tired ideas. Mr. Mondale's candidacy poses insurmountable prob-lems, the least of which is his unavoidable connection with the Carter presidency. Many of the economic measures Mr. Mondale advocated all his political life proved unworkable.

It's as if the Democrats had a death wish when they nominated Mr. Mondale in July. Perception of strength in a candidate is critically important. Democrats didn't need a seer to tell them that their candidate would be perceived as Mr. Mondull, the man who simply has been incapable of impressing most Americans that he would measure up to the job of president.

To his credit, Mr. Mondale has appealed to the

nation's good instincts on social and environmental issues, those issues on which Mr. Reagan has been weak. His pronouncements on arms control have been mostly on the mark. But he has not been persuasive; his campaign has been spiritless. It has lacked the conviction necessary for mounting a remotely serious challenge posed by the true believers on the other side.

If there is a case for supporting Mr. Mondale it would be based on the hope that he has been converted to the school of ideas in which Democrats like Mr. Hart, John Glenn, Bill Bradley, Christopher Dodd and Richard Gephardt enrolled. That hope, however, goes against every-thing Mr. Mondale has said and done in his many years in public life.

Mr. Reagan scares us on foreign policy. So does Mr. Mondale, who has been anxious to show that be would not be soft to dealing with foreign governments. He, it should be remembered, was weaned in the alma mater of Lyndon Johnson, and, yes, John Kennedy (when the brothers Wait and Engene Rostow were at their most influential). They were the "domestic" liberals whose hard-line foreign policy brought the world to a flash point.

Once again, this is a reluctant choice. Mr. Reagan is marginally more palatable than Mr. Mondale, sad to say.

Had the decision rested solely on the fundamentalist aspects of Mr. Reagan's agenda, The Courant would oot have preferred the incumbent. But America is better off today not just in its burgeoning entrepreneurial activity, Mr. Rea-gan, for all his faults, has become the symbol of hope. Mr. Mondale. for all his good intentions, is the symbol of yesterday's politician. That is what tips the balance in favor of the incumbent.

- The Harrford (Connecticid) Courant.

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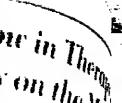
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a Account

k With 2d

Most civilians to Trang Bang were family members of the defending

hit Communist-planted mines. Contributions to an educational





A grieving Pole prays at the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko's church in Warsaw after learning of the priest's death.

# Agca Account of Attack Deals With 2d Gunman

ROME - A detailed description of the 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II in the words of the convicted assailant, Mehmet Ali Agea, was included to the text of the indictment made public Wednesday.

That description led investigators to conclude that a second gunman had fired at the pope, officials

Judge llario Martella formally made the text of his indicament of five Turks and three Bulgarians, which he announced Friday, avail- at the pope. able to defense lawyers Wednes-

Mr. Martella, during his press conference Friday, revealed that his 1,243-page document contained information concluding that Oral Celik. a Turkish friend of Mr. Agca's who is still at large, fired one of

the shots that hit the pope. The text contained a description hy Mr. Agea of what happened at the moment the pope was shot and wounded in St. Peter's Square in

The agreement was that the attack should be put into effect during the second tour around the barriers of the pope's vehicle, as in fact of the Bulgarians indicted by Mr. it did." Mr. Agea was quoted as Martella, received a copy of the

there were no difficulties - I pretended to take photographs with a camera I had in my possession. Mr. Agea said.

"Just as the pope was making his second tour, as he came to where f was standing, and after Celik and I exchanged a final glance of under-standing and he bad assured me with a nod that everything was in order, I hastily got rid of the camera by throwing it on the ground and at the same time pulled the pistol from the left side of my trouser belt and fired two or three shots

"I could not continue to fire more shots because some people standing beside me who realized what I was doing pushed me on the arm that was holding the pistol. It was my right arm."

"I cannot rule out that Oral Celik was also able to fire at the pope," Mr. Agea said, "It was prearranged, jo fact, that in the event I was not able to complete the al-tack, or if I found it impossible to fire at least five shots, then Oral Celik would also shoot."

The two Italian lawyers appointed to defend Sergei I. Antonov. one indictment. Two U.S. lawyers, who Before I fired, in addition to are representing two American making eye contact with Oral Celik women wounded by a stray bullet — in order to indicate to each other during the attack on the pope, were that everything was going well and also supplied with a copy.

# **Italian Minister Survives** Votes to Force Him Out

ROME - Prime Minister Bet-

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tino Craxi's government defeated a Communist-led attempt to force the resignation of Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti because of alleged

The Senate rejected late Tuesday three motions introduced by the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, the Communists and the

#### North Sea Talks On Pollution Open

The Associated Press BREMEN, West Germany Interior Minister Friedrich Zim-mermann opened Wednesday the first eight-nation North Sea Protection Conference with a call for controls on the dumping of waste into

Environment ministers from eight countries bordering the North Sea are taking part in the two-day conference; the countries are West Germany, Belgium, Den-mark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Britain, The European Community's commission for saving the North Sea is also

participating. The conference will discuss ways to cut the dumping of pollutants from ships, reducing waste thrown into rivers and pollution coming from the air. Mr. Zimmermann said the dumping of chemical waste, oil and sludge from ships has taken "problematic proportions."

Communist-affiliated Independen Left group demanding Mr. An-

dreotti's resignation. The voring on the three motions was 258-15, 177-98 and 174-95.

finstead, the upper house approved a motion by the five parties of the coalition government giving qualified support to Mr. Andreotti. a veteran Christian Democrat and former prime minister.

The voting brought an end to two days of Communist maneuvering in the Senate designed to unsear Mr. Andreotti for alleged irregular dealings with Mr. Sindona in the early 1970s when Mr. Andreotti was prime minister.

Most senators from government

groupings kept to the party line in the voting, although a leading member of Mr. Craxi's Socialists, Norberto Bobbio, supported the Communist motion.

In debate before the votes, Mr. Craxi said he rejected the charges against Mr. Andreotti because they were "without convincing and wellfounded motivation."

Mr. Sindona's Banca Privata Italiana failed with about \$300 million in bad debts in late 1974. The former tax lawyer fled to the United States only to be imprisoned for 25 years by a New York court in 1980 on charges involving the collapse of his American bank, the Franklin

Natiooal. On Sept. 25, Mr. Sindona was extradited to Italy on charges of ordering a murder and fradulent hankruptcy. He is to stand trial Dec. 3 in Mdan for fraud in connection with the collapse of the Banca Privata.

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# Polish Communists Condemn Priest's Killing, 'Act of Terror'

Linted Press li WARSAW - Poland's Communist Party on Wednesday sharply

condemned the death of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko and called on all Interior Ministry personnel to help track down those responsible for "this act of terror."

The body of the priest, an out-spoken supporter of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, was found Tuesday in a reservoir near the city Wrocławek in northern Poland. Father Popieluszko, 37, had been missing for 11 days. In a resolution published

organization at the Interior Ministry said that the investigation under way would prove "what people inspired this act of terror. The district party committee in

the Interior Ministry calls on all the functionaries and civil employees of the ministry to get actively involved in discovering possible inspirers of this provocative act." the document said.

It also expressed full support of Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak's pledge to punish those responsible and repeated govern-ment statements that the crime was simed at fostering unrest and stirring trouble for the government at a time when domestic conditions seemed to be improving and the West had ended its isolation of

Three Interior Ministry security agents, identified as Captain Gre-gorz Piotrowski and Lieutenants Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala, were arrested last week for Father Popieluszko's abduction on Oct. 19 and were said to have confessed to the murder. Captain Piotrowski was reported Tuesday

Wednesday that Father Popieluszko's killing "has shaken the opinion and confidence of men every-

May the moral eloquence of this death be in no way obscured," the Polish-born pope said in an react with violence. Quoting a 1966 sermon by the

Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the Po-lish primate who died in 1981, the pope said: "The one who, like bas won today even if he lies tram-

The victor lives even under the sword," he added. Across Poland, citizens reacted

worst unrest to strike the eastern

ship of Joza outside Grahamstown

elled from the Communist Party. man Catholic churches, where spe- and social rights in our mother-In Rome, Pope John Paul II said cial Masses were held in Father land. Popieluszko's memory

Poles also heeded calls for calm = 50 Deaths Reported hy the church and such leaders as Lech Walesa, one of the founders of Solidarity.

At Father Popieluszko's St. Stanislaw Kostka Church in northern apparent plea to supporters of the Warsaw, continuous prayers were Solidarity labor movement not to recited and thousands of memorial candles flickered around the church sence, already decked with flowers, banners and portraits of the priest.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the coun-Christ, gives his beart and even his try's Catholic leader, ralled on "all own life for his brothers already compatriots in Poland and abroad to join in ardent prayers" in the priest's memory.

"We shall also pray for the grace of redemption for the murderers."

were stoning a high school in Kwa-

black townships.

JOHANNESBURG — South of the rioting in the other two fatal incideots, a

African police said they broke up crowds of rioting black youths at least six times Wednesday in the police opened fire on youths who

to have recanted his confession. with grief, outrage and prayers to however.

With grief, outrage and prayers to death should serve to help the news that the priest's body had church in its work "toward peace monitor human rights under the been found. They flocked to Ro-

Lisa Wolfe of The New York Times reported from New York: The death of Father Popieluszko follows more than 50 deaths caused by the police or by "unknown perpetrators" in mysterious circum-stances over the last three years. according to a human rights monttoring group.

tn a study made public Thursday in New York, the organization, Helsinki Watch, asserted that about 55 suspicious deaths, most of them of Solidarity activists or leaders, have occurred since martial law

was declared in December 1981. Thirteen of the deaths occurred in the year after martial law was he said, adding that the priest's lifted to July 1983, according to the

union, corroborated the findings. The group based its assertions on information gathered by a clandes-tine network of about 100 volunteers in Poland. It received the latest report of a death Friday: that of Boguslaw Walczak, 57, a construc-

> police station. Eight days after his disappearance, according to information re-ceived by Helsinki Watch, his wife was called by the police to identify his body, which was battered.

Most of these disappearances and deaths, unlike that of Father Popieluszko, bave not received much publicity.

Popieluszko raises the number to

Solidatity, a New York-based

group that supports the banned

tion worker from Wtoelaw who

disappeared on his way to work

March 8 and was last seen alive in a

The Committee in Support of

S. African Police, Blacks Clash; 2 Die The situation with Reverend Popietuszko is unique, said leri Laber, the executive director of Most violence has been confined Helsinki Watch, "But kidnapping and deaths have become a fact in to townships east and south of Joeesburg. But rioung broke out Poland since the imposition of last week in townships around Gramartial law.

> "General Jaruzelski is very con-Lieutenant Beck said the unrest cerned with his public image," Mrs. there Tuesday and Wednesday Laher said, referring to the Polish

where another death documented and rent increases in segregated join boycotts. Lieutenant Beck hy the group occurred in August

group, which was set up in 1979 to According to a report in a widely monitor human rights under the distributed underground newspaper, Solidarity activists were kid-

Another such death was reported napped and beaten in Torun last Friday, and the death of Father spring. Throughout the 16 months of Solidarity's above-ground existence, the security forces in Torun

and other areas in the region were

regarded as centers of hard-line re-

sistance to the liberalization drive

brought about hy the union.

### 21% Raise Ends Icelandic Strike In Public Sector

REYKJAVIK — Schools and ports reopened and leeland's radio was back on the air after the government granted a 21-petcent wage increase to end a monthlong strike hy the island's 17,000 public sector workers.

The strike had cut most of Iceland's links with the outside world and threatened essential supplies Finance Minister Albert Gudmunsson said that the new agreement, reached Tuesday night, was bound to luci inflation.

"It is quite clear that this agreement will lead to new inflation in lceland," he said, adding that he had no idea where he would find the money to pay for the deal It

One of the proudest boasts of the rightist coalition government was that it had cut Iceland's inflation to 15 percent from the annual rate of 150 percent it inherited on coming to power in May last year.

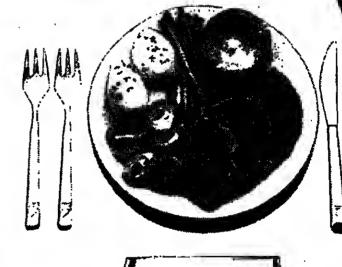
#### Cape Province since the latest out-break of violence began two killed in a clash in New Brighton. "was definitely the worst in the nonths ago. The government says at least 80 blacks have died since late August months ago. eader, Wojerech Jaruzelski. "The eastern Cape recently." case of the priest is the first time the government is dissociating itself tion kronur (\$11.9 million) a year. He said that police used rubber bullets, birdshot or tear gas against headquarters in Pretoria, said po-lice confirmed that two black youths were killed in clashes on om this kind of death." Father Popieluszko was abduct-Tuesday. He said it was not clear have said the violence was in re-place outside high schools, with ried in the northern city of Torun, whether a 14-year-old bay, whose sponse to inferior black education offers trying to get other students to body was found in the black town-

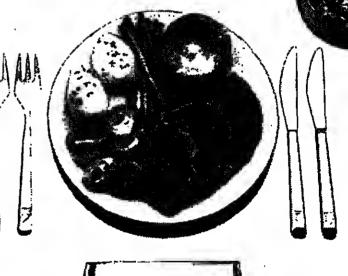
hamstown and Port Elizabeth.













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# SCIENCE

# IN BRIEF

#### Researchers Study Hair-Raising Rats

DUNDEE. Scotland (NYT) - Researchers at the University of Dundee suggest the possibility that a harvest of hair cells grown in a laboratory could be implanted on baid scalps. They have been testing the procedure on rats.

Their approach is based on the finding that certain types of cells in the skin of adult rats play a crucial role in stimulating the follicle cells from which hairs grow. When these cells, called papillae, are implanted into the base of a follicle that otherwise would not produce a hair, the follicle becomes productive.

The problem so far is in mass-producing the papillae in laboratory culture. After four cell divisions they seem to lose their ability to

#### **Nervous System Linked to Arthritis**

LOS ANGELES (AP) - A chemical found in the nervous system appears to aggravate arthritis damage in ankles, wrists and other joints, says a recent study that could spur development of new drugs to combat

Scientists don't know what causes arthritis, but they believe an abnormality of the body's disease-fighting immune system may be responsible. Some have suspected the nervous system also plays a role —a suspicion supported by the new study, published in the journal Science.

Dr. Frederic McDuffie of the Arthritis Foundation said the study provides "some marginal evidence that the nervous system may contrib-

#### ute (to arthritis), but a lot more work is needed to establish that it's really Risk to Kidneys in Silicone Injections

BOSTON (UPI) — People who bave had sex-change operations with large or numerous silicone injections risk developing kidney stones and kidney failure, according to a Loyola University doctor.

Dr. Gregory A. Kozeny, a professor of medicine at Loyola University's

Stritch School of Medicine in Maywood, Illinois, reported the case of one such patient in the New England Journal of Medicine. He said he has had reports of others suffering from similar problems.

He said that silicone causes internal scarring and inflammation that sometimes sets off a chain reaction leading to higher-than-normal calcium levels in the blood. Elevated calcium levels — bypercalcemia — can cause kidney stones and kidney failure.

#### Saving Hearts Longer for Transplants

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) - Scientists have developed a technique shown in tests to keep a donor heart preserved five times longer than now possible, which they say may ease the transplant patient's restricted access to the blood pump.

The method may prolong preservation from the current four to five hours to up to 24 hours, enabling doctors to transport the muscle in good condition to distant locations, Dr. John Codd reported Monday at the 70th annual clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons.

About 100,000 Americans suffer chronic, congestive heart disease, annually and need transplants to stay alive. Only 1,500 to 2,000 hearts are available each vear.

#### Eggs Have Iron, But Not for Humans

COLUMBIA. Missouri (NYT) — Eggs have long been recognized as a good dietary source of iron, but researchers at the University of Missouri-Columbia say that the human body is not able to use the iron in eggs. This is because the iron, most of which is found in the egg yolk, is tightly bound to a protein called phosvitin, which prevents it from being absorbed by the human digestive tract.

Dr. Dennis Gordon, associate professor of food science and nutrition at the university, said that on the positive side, by slowing iron absorp-tion, eggs permit better use by the human body of several essential trace minerals, including copper, zinc and manganese.

#### INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



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# Emptying Mental Hospitals: A 'Quick Fix' That Backfired

By Richard D. Lyons New York Times Servi

N EW YORK — The policy that led to the release of most of the mentally ill patients in the United States from the hospital to the community is now widely regarded as a major failure. Sweeping critiques of the policy, notably the recent report of the American Psychiatric Association, have spread the blame everywhere, faulting politicians, civil libertarian lawyers and psychiatrists.

But who, specifically, played some of the more important roles in the formation of this ill-fated po-What motivated these influential people and at lessons are to be learned?

A detailed picture has emerged from a series of interviews and a review of public records, research reports and institutional recommendations. The picture is one of cost-conscious policy makers who were quick to buy optimistic projections that were, in some instances, buttressed by misinformation and by a willingness to suspend skepticism.

Many of the psychiatrists involved as practitioners and policy makers in the 1950s and 1960s said in the interviews that heavy responsibility lay on a sometimes neglected aspect of the problem: the overrehance on drugs to do the work of society.

The records show that the politicians were dogged by the image and financial problems posed by the state hospitals and that the scientific and medical nent sold Congress and the state legislatures

a quick fix that was bought sight unseen.

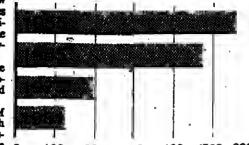
Dr. Robert H. Felix, who was then director of the National Institute of Mental Health and a major figure in the shift to community centers, says, "Many of those patients who left the state hospitals never should have done so. We psychiatrists saw too much of the old snake pit, saw too many people who shouldn't have been there and we overreacted.

Dr. John A. Talbott, president of the American chiatric Association, said, "The psychiatrists involved in the policy-making at that time certainly oversold community treatment, and our credibility today is probably damaged because of it." He said the policies "were based partly on wishful

thinking partly on the enormousness of the problem and the lack of a silver bullet to resolve it, then as

The original policy changes were backed by scores of national professional and philanthropic organizations and several hundred people prominent in medicine, academia and politics. The belief then was wide-

Patient Decline in Mental Hospitals



400 500 600 200 300 The number of inpatients (in thousands) in state hospitals in the United States.

spread that the same scientific researchers who had conjured up antibiotics and vaccines during the out-burst of medical discovery in the '40s, '50s and '60s had also developed drugs to cure psychoses and thus revolutionize the treatment of the mentally ill.

Finally, there was a growing economic and political liability faced by state legislators. Enormous amounts of tax revenues were being used to support the state mental hospitals, and the institutions thereadless are mental hospitals, and the institutions th increasingly thought of as "snake pits" or facilities that few people wanted.

One of the most influential groups in bringing about the new national policy was the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, an independent body set up by Congress in 1955. One of its two surviving members, Dr. M. Brewster Smith, a University of California psychologist who served as vice president said the commission took the direction it did because of "the sort of overselling that happens in almost every

interchange between science and government."

Charles Schlaifer, a New York advertising executive who served as secretary-treasurer of the group, said be had become disgusted with the advice presented by leading psychiatrists of that day.

"Tranquilizers became the panacea for the mentally ill," he said. "The state programs were buying them by the carload, sending the drugged patients back to the community and the psychiatrists never tried to stop this. Local mental health centers were going to be the

greatest thing going, but no one wanted to think it

Dr. Bertram S. Brown, a psychiatrist and federal official who was instrumental in shaping the community center legislation in 1963, agreed that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson were to some extent misled by the mental health community and government bureaucrats.

"The bureaucrat-psychiatrists realized that there was political and financial overpromise," said Dr. Brown, then an executive of the National Institute of Mental Health and now president of Hahnemann University in Philadelphia. Yes, the doctors were overpromising for the politicians.

Dr. Brown said be and the other architects of the community centers legislation believed that while there was a risk of homelessness, it would not happen if federal, state, local and private financial support was sufficient" to do the job.

The legislation sought to create a nationwide network of locally based mental health centers which, rather than large state hospitals, would be the main source of treatment. The center concept was aided by federal funds for four and a half years, after which it was hoped that the states and local governments would assume responsibility.

"We knew that there were not enough resources in the community to do the whole job, so that some people would be in the streets facing society head on and questions would be raised about the necessity to them back to the state hospitals," Dr. Brown

But, be continued, "It happened much faster than we foresaw." The discharge of mental patients was accelerated in the late 1960s and early 1970s in some states following court decisions that limited the commitment powers of state and local officials.

Dr. Brown insists, as do others who were involved in the congressional legislation to establish community mental health centers, that politicians and health experts were carrying out a public mandate to abolish the abominable conditions of insane asytums. He and others note - and their critics do not disagree - that their motives were not venal and that they were acting

IN RESTROSPECT it does seem clear that questions were not asked that might have been asked. In the thousands of pages of testimony before congressional committees in the late 1950s and early 1960s, little doubt was expressed about the wisdom of dein-

stitutionalization. And the development of tranquilizing drugs was regarded as an unqualified "godsend" as one of the nation's leading psychiatrists, Dr. Prancis J. Braceland, described it when he testified before a Senate subcommittee in 1963.

Dr. Braceland, a former president of the American Psychiatric Association who is a retired professor of psychiatry at Yale University, still maintains, however, that under the circumstances the widespread prescription of drugs for the mentally ill was and is a wise

"We had no alternative to the use of drugs for schizophrenia and depression." Dr. Braceland said. "Before the introduction of drugs like Thorazme we never hid drugs that worked. These are wonderful drugs and they kept a lot of people out of the

A study in Missouri, which compared a group of 412 patients in two intensive treatment centers with pa-tients admitted to five mental hospitals, showed that the average stays for patients in the large hospitals were 237 days longer than for similarly diagnosed

patients at the treatment centers But Dr. George A. Ulett of St. Louis, the psychia-trist who directed the study as head of Missouri's Division of Mental Diseases, now says the numbers cited, though correct, were misinterpreted.

"We did have dramatic numbers, but the initial success of the community centers in Missouri hinged on the large numbers of psychiatrists and support personnel who staffed the centers at that time," Dr.

The centers were two pilot projects that were given special staff and attention to demonstrate what could be accomplished, be said. By Jinking the community centers to large teaching hospitals in major cities and providing adequate funds for their maintenance it was possible to attract the quality of staff that all but guaranteed better results than the old state hospitals,

"Unfortunately," be said, "over the years the bud-gets were progressively reduced, the professional staffs were cut, and the program regressed to right back where it started.

Jack R. Ewalt, who directed the staff of the Joint Commission when it was founded in 1955, says now that he remains "a great believer in the use of drugs, but they are just another treatment, not a magic."

"Drugs can help people get back to the communi-ty," he said, "but they have to have medical care, a place to live and someone to relate to. They can't just float around aimlessly."

# In Zimbabwe, Violence, Intimidation and Revenge Creep Into New Areas

By Glenn Frankel ungton Post Service MABOLENI, Zimbabwe - The charred shells of houses, buts and shops along a five-mile stretch of dirt road in this rural heart of Zimbabwe are evidence of the latest

outbreak of political violence and intimidation in Zimbabwe. Mugabe's governing political party was murdered on a Wednesday two weeks ago, allegedly by dissidents loyal to Mr. Mugabe's chief politi-

cal rival, Joshua Nkomo. The official's wife was also mur-

burned to the ground.

The following Sunday, six bus-loads of young Mugabe supporters armed dissidents. descended upon the area and took their revenge. When they were finished, Nkomo supporters say, four residents were dead and at least 64 fined to the southern Matabeleland houses, three stores and six cars region has spread northward into

had been burned. "They knew just which houses to creasingly familiar pattern. A local official of Prime Minister Robert

Mugaba's accurate Annier Robert city of Gweru who is an official of Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

The violence was the worst in the central Midlands province since June, when at least 10 people died: dered and the couples' bouse and dozens of houses were burned in rioting by Mugabe followers

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agreed financial objectives.

The recent violence provided further evidence that the cycle of attack and counterattack once con-

other parts of Zimbabwe. This comes at a time when Westburn, the ones with officers of the ern diplomats had boped tension in Africa's youngest nation was less-

Mr. Mugabe's government has publicly appeared to ease its grip on political dissent as a prehide to national elections planned for early next.year.

Mr. Nkomo's party, which has disowned the dissidents, was allowed to hold a national congress position political leader, Abel Muzorewa, released from detention two months ago, has been bolding political rallies in major cities.

Matabeleland is 'Mr. Nkomo's political stronghold and an area from which there have been many reports of beatings, rapes and occa-sional killings of civilians by soldiers who conducted a counterinsurgency campaign earlier this year. Residents and mission workers say the number of violent inci-

dents has declined substantially, but they say they have not ceased

Catholic mission workers in the city of Bulawayo say they have received reports of rapes by soldiers in the Tjologo area northwest of the city. A hospital nurse said she had treated victims of beatings who

When you look from a distance, everything seems all right," said Luke Sibanda, a pastor at the mis-sion. "But if you come closer and ment promises. Residents recall lo-

campaign appears to have shifted Union party, one for the People's from a military to a poliocal phase. Union party. Civilians are periodically rounded up by the army and compelled to attend political meetings conducted by leaders of Mr. Mugabe's governing Zimbabwe African National Union. Support for Mr. Nkomo's party has been forced underground and almost everyone appears to have purchased membership eards in the Mugabe party for personal

The government believes it has

to Callistus Ndlovu, minister of mines, a former official in Mr. Nkomo's party who defected this year to Mr. Mugabe's National Union.

membership sign-ups have caused popular resentment and may backsaid they had been warned by sol- fire at election time, provided peodiers not to seek medical treatment ple are given the opportunity to yote freely and without fear of re-

For many here, that appears an ment promises. Residents recall lotalk to the people, you find it is as cal council elections a year ago in bad as ever."

Tjolotjo, where two ballot bexes .. Tjolotjo, where two ballot bexes The government's anti-dissident were used, one for the National

Voters were forced to line up in front of the box of their choice in front of armed soldiers. The National Union candidates not unexocctedly received the vast majority of votes in an area that previously had been overwhelmingly pro-People's Union.

give his name. They were told by Joram Mudzingwa, the assistant

But many in the area say pracoces such as forced rallies and

Two foreign reporters who atcil election recently in the lower and his wife.

police commissioner, that reporters must have written permission from police headquarters in Harare to travel there.

At Wilson's Church in a western suburb of Bulawayo, a half-dozen men who had fled their homes last week after the burnings in Maboleni described what they had seen. They said their assailants were members of the National Union youth brigade who rampaged through the village, beating People's Union supporters and making torches out of straw ripped from the thatched roofs of hots....

tones, according to these villagers, who said the National Union youths spared Shona speakers loyal to Mr. Mugabe but attacked Ndebeles in the village, which traditionally has been home to both groups. They also said the rioters were

The violence had tribal over-

urged on by Benson Ndemera, the Midlands governor, who was in the village to attend the funeral of the tempted to monitor a similar coun-murdered National Union official

The government believes it has Gweru communal area were or-won the loyalty of a majority of dered to leave by the local police and not available for comment, Mr. Ndemera was out of town Matabeleland residents, according superintendent, who refused to according to his secretary.

# Nakasone Appoints Tanaka Backers to Cabinet his leadership and ties to Mr. Tana- open its financial markets, re-

The Associated Press TOKYO - Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appointed his new government on Wednesday, leaving in place top economic and foreign affairs ministers while giving other important cabinet posts

to followers of Kakuci Tanaka, the
The new government, to be informer prime minister who was stalled by Emperor Hirohito on convicted of having taken bribes. Mr. Nakasone's announced his cabinet only hours after his ruling Liberal Democratic Party re-elected him to a second two-year term as party president. The former cab-inet, following custom, resigned.

ka to win a second term. The conscrvative Liberal Democratic Party has held power since 1955 and its the Diet, or parliament.

Thursday, included the first woman cabinet minister in 22 years. She factions of the party. is Shigeru Ishimoto, who beads the Environment Agency. Shintaro Abe, one of Mr. Nakasone's rivals for the party leader-

ter debate within the party about overseer of Japan's program to largest.

mained as finance minister. Toshio Komoto, another rival, moved from the Economic Planpresident becomes prime minister ning Agency to become a minister because of the party's majority in without portfolio, while the International Trade and Industry Min-

istry went to Keijiro Murata.

Mr. Nakasone gave out party and cabinet posts to all five major The prime minister scores high in popularity polls and has cemented Japan's ties with the United States and other Western democracies but

net, following custom, resigned.

ship, was retained as foreign minishas a fragile hold on power because
Mr. Nakasone, 66, overcame bitter, while Noboru Takeshita, has faction is only the party's fourth

He has managed to stay in office because of the support of the largest faction, headed by Mr. Tanaka, who is appealing his conviction for taking bribes to promote the sale of Lockheed Corp. aircraft while in office between 1972 and 1974.

The heads of other factions, including two former prime ministers, Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, have been strongly critical of the Nakasone-Tanaka alliance. They reportedly tried to form a coalidon with opposition parties and to replace Mr. Nakasone with Susumu Nikaido, who remained as Liberal Democratic Party vice

# Threat of Nuclear Proliferation Mounts, Study Says

By Fred Hiatt meton Post Service

WASHINGTON - Several nations that do not possess nuclear weapons "took important steps" last year toward acquiring the abili-ty to build them, according to a report by the Carnegie Endowment for Internacional Peace.

The report, issued Tuesday, said Pakistan "may have acquired the capability to manufacture nuclear arms" during the year, which it says could have grave consequences for regional stability. India, which detonated a nuclear "device" in 1974, is more likely to resume its testing program because of Pakistan's pro- bordering states and have highly gress, the report said.

intense in the nuclear field last concluded. year, the report said, although nei-ther nation is as far along as India or Pakistan. Iraq and Libya also continued their efforts to acquire the bomb, according to the study.
The report was written by Leon-

ard S. Spector, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment who served as chief counsel to the Senate energy and nuclear prolifera-

tion subcommittee from 1978 to "Nuclear proliferation involving these nations — many of which have fought repeated wars with

tina and Brazil also became more gers to world peace," Mr. Spector The report relies heavily on press

accounts and does not appear to contain new disclosures of nuclear capability among what it calls "emerging nuclear weapons coun-tries." Mr. Spector collected what he called "disturbing" evidence that several nations continue to seek at least the "ambiguous" level of being able to assemble nuclear weapons quickly if they desire.

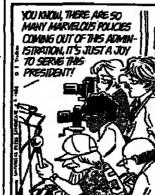
"And if more nations reach this level of nuclearization," Mr. Spector said, " there will be no guaranunstable governments—presents a plateau or that still others will not said.

A similar rivalry between Argen- host of new and unpredictable dan- be encouraged to follow their ex-

Five nations openly possess nu-clear weapons: the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. Israel, South Africa and India are the "ambignous" nations that are thought to possess weapons or the technology and materials

Argentina Brazil, Iraq and Lib-ya are thought to be further from acquiring nuclear capability but are pursuing efforts in that direc-tion, according to Mr. Spector. South Korea and Taiwan, which used to be included on most lists of potential nuclear powers, do not

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# Independence: Whose Terms Will Prevail?

WINDHOEK — This year, successive initiatives have raised hopes of reaching an international agreement on the status of Namibia — the United Nations' name for an independent South-West Africa.

For one thing, South Africa has tried harder than ever to promote a moderate, internally based alternative to the likelihood of a Namibia ruled by SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization.

The general feeling is that South Africa wants out of the territory, which it has held since 1915, when its troops invaded and ended 31 years which it has held since 1915, when its troops invaded and ended 31 years

of German colonial rule.

The war between South African troops and SWAPO's military wing the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), which began on August 26, 1966, is becoming increasingly unpopular, in South Africa. A small, but woral, anti-conscription lobby — whose members are drawn minimally from the rubits English language university computers and the primarily from the white English-language university campuses and the more liberal churches — has added to the local and international demands for a withdrawal of South African troops from the territory and the granting of Namibian independence.

More importantly, South Africa's economy has been plunged into its worst crisis in 50 years as the dollar soared and the rand plummeted to lows along with the gold price. The 658 million rands in direct aid and the estimated one billion rands in war spending each year are large drains on the South African economy.

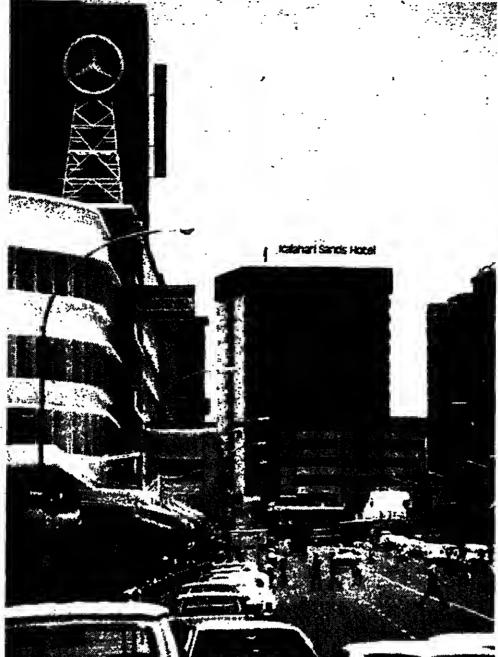
South Africa has pinned its hopes of promoting a moderate alternative to SWAPO on a varied grouping of internal political parties, the Multi-Party Conference. The grouping is unusual because of the widely differing political ideologies of the parties involved, and because even pro-South African analysts agree that SWAPO would sweep the boards in any

The Multi-Party Conference, established on October 22, 1983, originally consisted of the Roman Catholie Namibia Christian Democratie Party; the 11 ethnically based parties in the moderate Democratic Turnhalte Alliance; the traditionalist Rehoboth Baster Liberation Front; the rightist, white National Party of South-West Africa; and three leftleaning parties - the South-West Africa National Union, the Damara Council and SWAPO-Democrats,

A week after the formation, the Namibia Christian Democrace Party withdrew "in disgust," labeling the conference a "farce" and "a delaying factor in independence." Shortly after, the Damara Council withdrew, doing an about face and joining a loose grouping of seven parties under the banner of the "SWAPO Patriotic Alliance" — a move emulated shortly afterward by the Namibia Christian Democratic Party.

South Africa, conscious of the political dangers it runs in giving overt support to any internal Namibian grouping, has nevertheless made it clear that it regards the Multi-Party Conference as being the "true representatives of the South-West African people," The Pretoria government says that it will negotiate only with the Multi-Party Conference, but

(Continued on Next Page)



Windhoek's main street.

# **Area's Economy Declines** As Negotiations Continue

By Tony Weaver

WINDHOEK - As the political future of Namibia, the United Nations' name for an independent South-West Africa, awaits an internationally agreedupon resolution, the territory's economy has suffered from its uncertain status. Fluctuations in world mineral markets, war and drought have contributed to the region's economie decline during the last five years.

This week, one more attempt was being made to resolve contentious pre-independence issues concerning Namibia, a vast territory under South African administration, as government officials from South Africa, Angola, the United States and the territory met in the Cape Verde islands.

Roelof F. (Pik) Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Willie Van Niekerk, South African-appointed administrator-general of the territory, Brandt Fourie, the South African ambassador to the United States, and General Magnus Malan. South Africa's minister of defense, reportedly were talking with a delegation from Angola on the with-drawal of South African Defense Force troops from Angola and Namibia in concert with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In the last five years, the Namibian economy has shown a steady decline of approximately 2 percent a year, for a total decline of 10 percent in five years. The decline in the past financial year in real terms has celerated to 7 percent)

The depressed state of world mineral markets, the seven-year drought and the constricting effects of the guerrilla war are some of the reasons behind this decline - as is the steady decline of the South African economy, to which the territory's economy is tightly

Namibia imports up to 80 percent of its needs mostly from South Africa - in both raw materials and finished products. Only 15 percent of locally produced goods are used internally, with the remaining 85 percent being exported, mainly to South African markets. Namibia also is tied to South Africa's monetary, fiscal, postal and telecommunications systems.

However, Namibia's chief economic problem is the rising cost of government. The country has a complicated and top-heavy system. An offspring of South Africa's apartheid system — but dealing with 11 defined ethnic groups — the government is divided into three levels, or "ders."

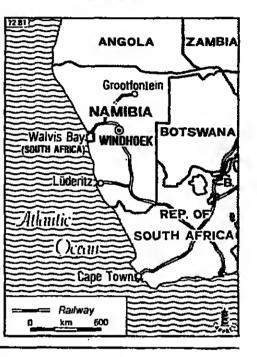
The central government, until 1982 run by a cabinet of representatives from the country's 11 ethnic groups, now is in the hands of the administrator-peneral, Mr.

Van Niekerk. He was appointed by Pieter W. Botha South Africa's president, and is responsible for centra government functions, excluding foreign affairs and defense, which remain in the hands of Pretoria.

It is at the cumbersome, second-tier level - the ethnie authorities — where government spending ap-pears excessive. With a population of just over one million. Namibia has 10 different ethnie governments, although there are 11 ethnic groups. The Khoisan, or Bushmen, declined to have their own government in

The recent Thirion Commission of Inquiry into the Ethnic Authorities reported widespread misuse of funds in government. In five years, state spending rose from 32.5 percent of gross domestic product to 62

A document drawn up late last year by the secretary of finance, Johan Jones, which was leaked to the press, described the ethnic authorities as "parasites feeding on the fruits of the land without any control or (Continued on Page 9)



# Washington's Long and Frustrating Exercise in Quiet Diplomacy

By Bernard Gwertzman

lems of southern Africa.

Although there have been signs of progress toward an agreement, it also has been a frustrating experience for the handful of officials involved in trying to produce ao accord among the various players in that region — South Africa, Angola, the Cubans, the Soviet Union, the black "front-line" states. It also has been an effort that has produced considerable criticism within the United States from Americans concerned over the racial situation in South Africa.

These Americans, including the prestigious Black Caucus in Congress and the leadership of the key Congressional committees, have voiced concern that, in its effort to win South Africa's

WASHINGTON — For nearly four years, was being too easy on the South African government, with African officials visiting in secret. election. the Reagan administration has been quietly, almost imperceptibly, seeking to bring about a diplomatic solution to the complicated probadministration take tougher actions against Pretoria. The administration has argued that, bowever abhorrent apartheid may be, a successful accord on southern Africa could, in the long run, reduce tensions in the region and encourage moderation in South Africa. For that reason, the administration has resisted measures to punish

South Africa, and has lobbied io Congress against bills barring investment there.

For the United States, the diplomatic effort has been waged by Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of State for African affairs. and his deputy. Frank G. Wisner, a career Foreign Service officer whose last post was as

tion, which came to office in 1977 determined to bring an end to the lengthy negotiations about Namibia, forged an accord in 1978, known as UN Security Council Resolution 435, which set out the outlines for an accord.

It called for South Africa's agreement to withdraw from South-West Africa, and to be replaced by UN troops and political machinery to produce elections and an independent nation.

Although South Africa initially agreed to the United Nations, which does not permit South Africa to take part in the General Assembly and

dence for Namibia, as South-West Africa will be to secret meetings in Paris and Geneva, at the idea that SWAPO, with its ties to the Soviet ernment of South Africa to take the steps need- In recent months, U.S. officials have talked

months of its term in office foundered. When returned to their own borders, the Reagan administration came into office, it gave priority to persuading the South Africans to accept the terms of Resolution 435, which would be backed by private American assurances. Moreover, the administration gave much more attention to the problems of ridding Angola, which borders on Namibia, of Cuban comba

troops.

The Carter and Ford administrations both made the withdrawal of the Cubans a precondiformula, it soon became wary, fearing that the tion for U.S. diplomatic relations with Angola. But they had not insisted on a direct linkage between the Cuban withdrawal and the pullout which has passed bundreds of anti-South Afri- of South Africa from its occupation of southern ambassador to Zambia. Together, they have can resolutions, would not permit truly free Angola as well as from Namibia. The Reagan support for a diplomatic agreement on indepen- shuttled back and forth to southern Africa, and elections. Moreover, Pretoria did not like the administration, arguing that for the Botha gov- territory."

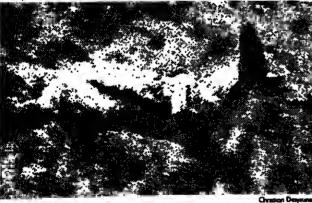
For much of the last two years, the effort has been directed toward finding a mutually acceptable approach. It was stated most succinctly by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, then the State Department's undersecretary of state for political affairs in June 1983. Mr. Eagleburger said that "progress in the area can be achieved only if all

the parties make a contribution, and only if the security and sovereignty of each is respected." "South Africa must leave Angola's southern provinces and it must leave Namibia," he said. Angola, on the other hand, can make such steps possible, while remaining true to its principles, by assuring as a separate sovereign act, the

called after independence, the administration United Nations, and even at the State Depart- bloc, would probably emerge as the winner io an ed for a Namibia accord it bad to be rewarded in about a new mood developing in Angola, After ment, with African officials visiting in secret.

The effort, of course, did not begin with the Reagan administration. The Carter administration. The Carter administration an accord in the last tration's efforts to fushion an accord in the last months of its term in office foundered. When months of its term in office foundered. When returned to their own borders, through last February engineered by Washington, in which Angola and South Africa agreed on setting up a joint military committee to supervise the South African withdrawal from Angola and to ensure that, after the South African withdrawal, SWAPO troops did not

> President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola has publiely agreed to the concept of joint discussions of the Cuban and South African withdrawals, and has fired his pro-Soviet foreign minister. To many Washington officials, it seems only a matter of time before a breakthrough occurs, but they have been so disapwithdrawal of Cuban combat forces from its pointed in the past that no one is making predic-



A silver-backed fox (Canis mesomelas elgonae).



Springbook (Antidoreas marsupialis) in the Etosha reserve



Dunes in the Naukluft Namib Park.

# War's Overlooked Casualty: The Fragile Flora and Fauna

By Margaret Jacobsohn

CAPE TOWN - An overlooked casualty of the Namibian impasse is the environment. While nations wrangle about Namibia's political future, its irreplaceable plant and wildlife are being whittled away.

In political and legal limbo for decades. Namihia is fair game for the greedy and the unscrupulous, whether it be poachers seeking meat, ivory or plants: foreign fishing trawlers: genstone thieves: or leniently taxed international companies using legal loopholes to overexploit water and other resources.

Understandably, some Namibian groups view cooperation with South Africa, albeit over nature conservation, with suspicion. Plans for at least three nature reserves have been scrapped because ethnic groups, conservationists and the South African-backed interim Namibia administration

have not agreed on them. Last year, the South African industrialist Anton Rupert, president of the South African Nature Foundation, announced in Johannesburg that his organization had donated the funds to buy a curridor of land linking Etosha National Park in castern Namibia with Skeleton Coast Park in the west. This would mean a joint reserve of one million hectares (2.47 million acres), perhaps the

biggest in southern Africa, reopening ancient migration routes for the endangered desert elephant, black rhino and other animals, securing their survival even in times of drought.

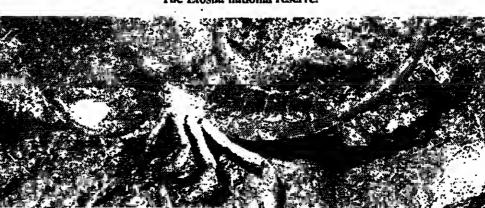
The project failed because the Damaras, in whose homeland the proposed corridor lies, refused to allow the national authorities to take effective control of part of their territory without compensation, even though the impoverished, dry Damara land has little going for it besides its magnificent wildlife and desert scenery. The longterm potential of income from tourism and controlled hunting is certainly the Damaras' greatest asset.

Much sorely needed technical and financial aid from world conservation bodies is denied Namibia because of its economic and political links with South Africa.

World attention focused on Damaraland's desert elephant in 1981, when an Argentine millionaire trophy bunter shot a record buil called Skeuroor, leaving only nine mature bulls fit for breeding and a total herd of fewer than 80. Pressure from conservationists persuaded Namibian authorities to grant the world's tallest elephants protected status.

In 1982 - and again in October of this year (Continued on Next Page)

The Etosha national reserve.



# A Dry Land of Contrasts

Special to the IHT

NAMIBIA IS AN EXTENSIVE, arid, thinly populated area of vast physical and geographical contrasts.

Located, by its pre-independence name of South-West Africa, in

the south western region of the continent, it stretches from Angola in the north to South Africa in the south, from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to Botswana on the cast.

The Caprivi Zipfel, or Strip, extends in a fingerlike projection between Zambia and Botswana all the way to Zimbabwe. Walvis Bay, the territory's only deep-water port, is, according to the Pretoria government, to remain an integral part of South Africa after

Namibian iodependence. Namibia is a harsb and forbidding country with little rainfall and with perennial rivers on the northern boundaries. Periodic, prolonged

droughts are a way of life. The barren and inhospitable, but starkly beautiful Namib Desert

covers one-fifth of the territory's 824,000 square kilometers (318,000 Stretching along the entire coastline and inland as much as 120

kilometers in some areas, the desert features the dunes of Sossusvlei, some of the highest sand piles in the world.

The country's central plateau — comprising more than half the total area — offers startling landscapes, varying from rugged mountains and rocky outcrops to sand-filled valleys and endless vistas of plains. The Kalahari, a large part of the northern and eastern areas, is

characterized by thick layers of terrestrial sand and limestone and an absence of water. Lusb vegetation thrives only in the oorth and oortheastern areas.

West of the escarpment, the ground is so infertile as to preclude any

On the central plateau, the vegetation varies from shrub varieties in the south to thorn savannah and thorn trees and shrub in the north.

# War's Overlooked Casualty: Fragile Flora, Fauna

the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, meeting in Botswana, rated the desert elephants a top priority for conservation. Yet the privately funded Da-maraland Anti-Poaching Umt has been waiting three years for a 3,000-rand radio — a vital groundo-air link in the vast territory — lonated to them by an American courist through the Save the Afri-can Wildlife Foundation. The ra-tio is still in the United States to give anything to Namibia unless as ries with South Africa are sev-

At least six elephants and a oumber of black rhinos have been felled by poachers in the last three years, although the anti-poaching unit, working with Nature Conservation Department officers, has brought more than 30 poaching cases to court. With the radio, the unit believes it could double its effective

Foreign fishing trawlers regular-ly take advantage of Namibia's non-status in the international community. Willic Van Niekerk. administrator-general of the territory, recently estimated that foreign boats fishing inside territorial limits took more than one million fons of fish each year, theoretically worth about 500 million rands on the open market.

Some trawlers, using illegal nets with a tiny mesh, openly disobey orders from Namibian coast guard vessels to stop for searches. The worst offender, according to the Namibian Department of Economic Affairs, is the Soviet Union, followed by Spain, Romania, Polacd, Bulgaria, Cuba, Portugal, South Africa, East Germany, Japan, South Korea and Israel.

Mr. Van Niekerk said that com-



A blue wildebeest on the move in the Etosha.

Commission for Southeast Atlantic Fisheries and with the countries of registration had had little effect, and that at any given time there were 180 to 200 foreign fishing boats off Namibia's coast.

Namibia's Department of Sea Fisheries introduced strict measures last year to prevent overfishing by shore anglers, aimed mainly at South Africans who bring gaspowered deep freezers to the coast, fill them, and sell the fish in South Africa. The restrictions were generally welcomed by Namibians.

Plant poaching is rife in some areas of Namibia. Entire communiues of ancient, rare plants, botanic wonders of prehistory, have been taken and sold in South Africa, threatening the survival of several species of slow-growing desert succulents. Because of the vast and isolated areas involved, the high

poachers (who sometimes use light aircraft) and the lack of border control between Namibia and South Africa, there is little that conservation officials can do.

A strong argument exists for declaring parts of Damaralahd and Kaokaland a world heritage under the 1972 World Heritage Conven-tion of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Orgaoizatioo, as was dooe io December 1982 with the Franklin River in Tasmania. But neither South Africa nor Namibia is in UNESCO or the World Heritage

degree of organization of the siderations prevent Namibia from seeking the funding and technical help of UNESCO/WHC and the 'Man and Biosphere' program. But if, as is claimed, world heritage values transcend all political and geo-graphical boundaries, it is a challeoge to ioternational conservationists to stimulate awareness and attention to Namib-

> Apart from a number of privateowned safari and game farms in the territory, 11 game parks and resorts are run by the Namibian government. Attractions include not springs such as Ai-Ais at the edge of the Fish River Canyon, but without a doubt the major tourist

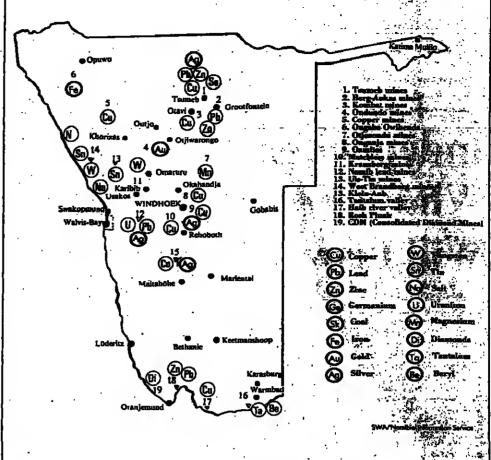
Atlantic Ocean — lions hunt seals and black-back jackal, and the endangered brown hyena scavenge among flotsam and jetsam. The ter-ritory is hauntingly beautiful — dry riverbed moonscapes carved in black basalt, vast pale-pink and gold, ever-moving, sickle-shaped dunes against a brooding backdrop of Tolkienesque mountains.

The Namib, believed to be the world's oldest desert, is one of the most fragile of ecosystems. To scientists it is also a living laboratory: home of the rare "Dancing With Lady" spider, sand-swimming lizards, sidewinder adders, barking geckos, beetles especially adapted for life in the dunes. One beetle species builds irrigation furrows in which to collect moisture from fog; another stands on its head in the another stands on its head in the cold fog on a dune top and collects the moisture that runs down its belly to its mouth.

A ray of hope in the Namib last month was the birth of three calves to the desert elephants - the first born in six years and the first sign that the herd, now numbering 72, is fighting back to survive. The elephants' role in the delicately balanced ecosystem of the Namib is crucial. Without the elephants to dig for water in dry riverbeds (boles up to 4 meters, about 13 feet, are common), many other species, including the black rhino, giraffe, lion and cheetah, would not sur-

Blythe Loutit, botanist and artist and one of a handful of permanent Skeleton Coast residents, sums up the resilience of Namibians trying to preserve their heritage: "To me. Nick Carter, southern African attraction is Namibia's wildlife.

In the two Namib Desert parks the desert elephants are a symbol of Namibia, representing something that the area was a world heritage whether listed or oot; "Political-legal con-



# Mineral Resources Provide **Bulk of Namibian Exports**

By Max du Preez

JOHANNESBURG - Without its wide range of minerals, Namibia would be one of the poorest countries in Africa. In 1983, minerals constituted more than 88 percent of the territory's exports and 27 percent of its gross domestic product — down from 47 percent in 1979.

The range is wide. Namibia mines — in order of

sales value - uranium, diamonds, copper, silver, lead, tin, zinc, gold, sulfur, salt, arsenic, amethyst, mineral specimens, cadmium, petalite, agate, rose quartz, marble, aragonite, amblygonite, limestone, tourmaline, lepidolite, wollastonite, calcite, quartz and mica. The first seven account for 98 percent of Namibia's total mineral sales.

It is widely believed that Namibia has significant amounts of coal, iron ore and platinum, but this has not been proved. Authorities are tightlipped about the Kudu gasfield in the region of the Orange River mouth, off the Atlantic Coast, but it seems clear that exploiting the field would be too

Io 1980, about 80 percent of Namibia's mining output, 45 percent of its GDP, 75 percent of the value of its exports and almost 50 percent of its government revenue came from two mining houses: CDM Ltd. and Rossing Uranium Ltd. CDM, a member of South Africa's De Beers group, mines diamonds at Oranjemund in the south. Rossing, an affiliate of the London-based Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., mines uranium in the Namib

desert Rossing's uranium is exported mainly to Britain's Atomie Energy Authority, and reportedly also to West Germany, France and Japan. (South Africa's Atomic Energy Act keeps secret any infor-

mation oo Namibian uranium sales and exports.) The only other big mining house, Amex-Newmont's Tsumeb Corp. Ltd, or TCL, produces copper, lead, silver, arsenic, gold and cadmium at its Tsumeb, Kombat and Otjihase mines.

The sheer scale of the Big Three is out of proportion to the rest of the economy. Their capital investment (Rossing 900 million rands, CDM 750 million rands and TCL 500 million rands) adds up to more than the current year's GDP. Given the rise of economic nationalism in Africa,

spicion.

CDM is one of the world's largest diamond producers. Through special rates of taxation, Namibia retains about two-thirds of the mine's profits. Through the Halbscheid Agreement with South Africa's administrator of Namibia in 1923, the company got exclusive rights to mine a 10,000square-kilometer (3,800-square-mile) strip of the southern desert coast until 2010. In huge earthmoving operations, CDM shifts sand to get at the diamond-bearing gravel below. In one area, the seattself has been pushed back 100 meters (109 yards) to allow mining in the surf zone.

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CDM is facing severe criticism following accu-sations that it broke the Halbscheid Agreement and indulged in a pricing plan that gained the company a tax break and thus robbed Namibia of revenue. This so-called transfer pricing involves putting one price on diamonds when they come out of the mine (and are taxed), and another when they are exported through South Africa to the De Beers-controlled Central Selling Organization in Lon-don, from where most of the world's diamonds are

The main charge is that, violating the Halbscheid pact, the company overmined in the 1970s and shortened the life of the mine, which is now estimated at about 10 years. CDM deales all the accusations.

Diamond production in Namibia reached its highest levels in 1978, when diamond prices were high. The prices have since dropped substantially, as has the sector's contribution to GDP and tax

Rossing has overtaken CDM as the major contributor to the state finances, although it started to pay tax only this year after being allowed to write off its capital investment. The mining sector's contribution to state revenue declined from 142 million rands in 1980 to 20 million in 1983, but it is estimated to be 73 million rands this year, mainly because of Rossing contribution.

Rossing operates the biggest open-pit uranium mine in the world, with a capacity of more than 5,000 tons of yellowcake annually. As Rossing's long-term contracts run out, its sales are dropping

(Continued on Next Page)

# Whose Terms Will Prevail on Independence Issue?

(Continued From Previous Page) it repeatedly has been accused of

providing massive fnods for the Al-South Africa's strategy with regard to Namibian iodependence has become increasingly clear in

the course of 1984. The Pretoria government wants Namibian independence, but on its

terms; those terms do oot include giving SWAPO the propaganda victory of claiming a settlement through guerrilla warfare. Repeated statements by South Africa's foreign minister, Roelof F. (Pik) Botha, and its president, Pieter W. Botha, appear to indicate South Africa's preference to bypass

e United Natioos io a Namibian settlement. While recognizing UN Security Council Resolution 435, the 1978 blueprint for Namibian independence, South Africa ideally would like to see SWAPO and the parties in the Multi-Party Cooference atound a conference table chaired by South Africa - amending the resolution. The idea is clear:
If the Namibians themselves agree
to amending Resolution 435, what
can the world say?

The constant bedeviling factor in the implementation of Resolution (15 has been the insistence, first by Reagan administration and

while the estimated 30,000 Cuban taio the guerrilla war in the troops remain in Angola. In turn, Ovambo, Kavango and Kaokoveld Angola has insisted that It cannot get rid of the Cubans as long as South Africa provides aid to the to a cormal cease-fire. Angolan guerrilla organizatioo, UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi. The fact that Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the Angolan president, has dis-

ed withdrawal. South Africa has kept Namibia firmly under its rule as an occupied ne country's early defense ---Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana -and a training ground for Sooth

Africa's 100,000 combat troops. Namibia, as military officers freely agree, also is an excellent testing ground for new weapons developed by South Africa's growing arms industry --- an industry developed in answer to the interna-

tional arms boycott of the country. The costs of keeping Namibia as a territory have become too high, however. Still, if Namibian independence is inevitable, questions remains: on whose terms, and how. South Africa wants indepen-

regions, and a forced "cessatioo of hostilities" in the war, as opposed The scenario being promoted by South Africa is one in which

SWAPO will admit that the war is unwinnable and will meet with the missed his pro-Soviet, hard-line Multi-Party Conference to create a foreign minister, Paulo Jorge, may mutually agreeable independence mutually agreeable independence lead to a softening of the Angolan attitude and some kind of negotiatsettlement locluding some ele-ments of the UN plan. The South African thinking ap-pears to be that, without guerrilla successes, the support for SWAPO

territory mainly for strategic rea-sons. The territory is a buffer zone Conference will stand a better chance of winning an election. Alwith borders that touch on Angola, lied to this thinking is a viewpoint popular in white business circles: bring SWAPO into an interim government prior to independence elections and force the group to recognize that the country cannot be governed by socialist principles. "Economic independence before political independence" is the slo-

The Multi-Party Conference has denied publicly that it is about to set up an interim government. South Africa most likely will oot force the issue unless it can get SWAPO in as well. But, privately. leaders of the Multi-Party Conferdence on its terms. Those terms ence admit that they are lobbying

then by South Africa, that Resolu-tion 435 cannot be implemented SWAPO that it can oo looger sus-for an interim government. Discussing the talks held in Lu-

saka in May this year between South Africa, SWAPO and the Multi-Party Conference, Mr. Van Niekerk's chief aide, Sean Cleary, said: "There can be little doubt a new formula is being tested."

That oew formula is one that

replaces key elements of Resolution 435 with elements acceptable to South Africa. The first is the "cessation of hostilities" as op-posed to a formal cease-fire. The second involves replacing a UN peacekeeping force with a force. peacekeeping force with a force, made up of southern African are mies. This may have been a farmies. This may have been a farmerched dram a wear see but with
"crowbar," has been accused of refetched dream a year ago, but with peace initiatives in Mozambio and Angola sponsored by South Africa, and the increasing sympathy of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda toward South Africa, the

dream could become reality. The third and most important element would require SWAPO to meet with the Multi-Party Conference to work out a post-independence constitution.

It is highly unlikely that SWAPO will agree to these conditions. Both SWAPO and South Africa are aware of the support SWAPO has, particularly in the farming regions of the north, where the guer-

rilla war dominates daily life. Even optimistie estimates would not put the total electorate support of the Multi-Party Conference at more than 20 perceot, with SWAPO and various allied parties

Exact predictions are impossible, of course, as SWAPO has oever participated in an election in Namibia. Also, there have been widespread reports of interference by by security police at a Roman South African security forces in Catholic seminary on the eve of elections for the ethnic tours.

nally, the war has meant that large Pope on June 9 tms year.

oumbers of people in Namibia is not a banned political party insumbers of people in Namibia and a side Namibia, although its activities of people in Namibia. elections for the ethnic bodies. Filife dominated by strife.

The war itself has entered a criti-cal phase for both South Africa and

South Africa has achieved remarkable military successes, and it says that its military is getting support and information from civilians on a widespread basis. Church leaders, doctors and teachers in the war zone deny this, however. "How can South Africa hope to win the war when they are seen as a foreign army of occupation, and the guer-rillas all grew up at the villages in the war zones," a Roman Catholic priest said recently.

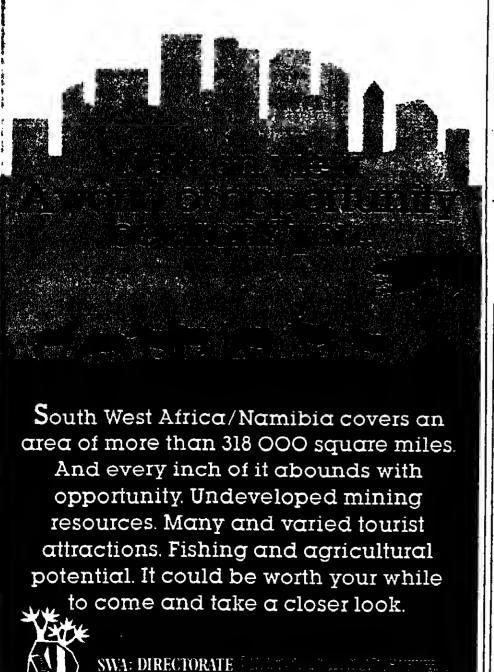
Furthermore, the South African This can only make it more difficult to win the support of the popu-SWAPO has an estimated 7,000

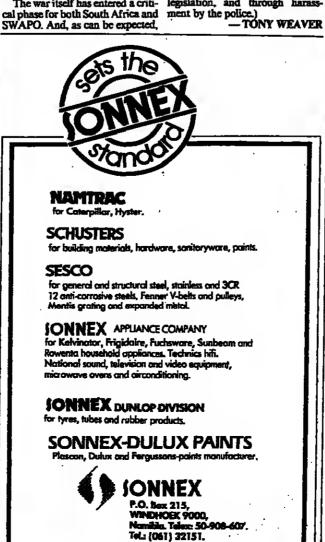
to 10,000 guerrillas in arms and under training. It has had beavy military losses in the last three years, however, mainly through "pre-emptive" Sooth African strikes at SWAPO bases in Angola. Recent gestures by South Africa indicate a softening on Namibia: the release from Robben Island prisoo of Andimba (Herman) Toivo ja-Toivo, regarded as the "father of SWAPO," after 16 years in jail; three sets of talks with

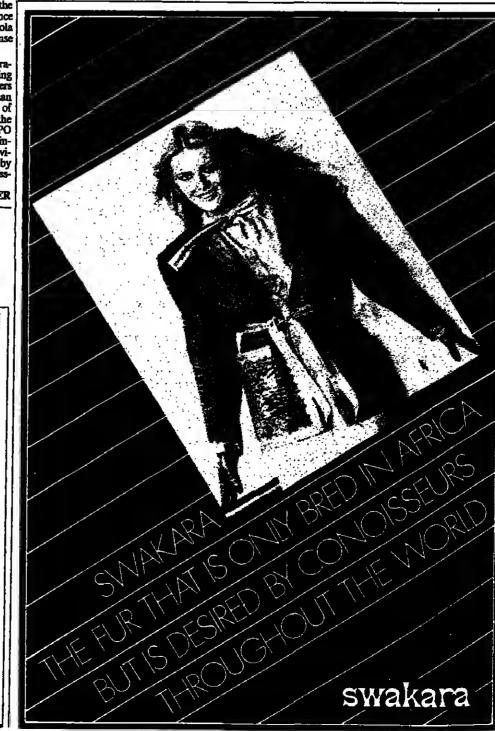
SWAPO's leadership, some in se-

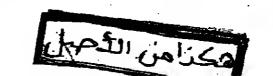
cret, some in public; the systematic release of 140 internees held at the Mariental top-security prison since they were abducted from Angola the South African Defense Force on May 4, 1978. But there also have been contradictory actions, like the rounding up of 37 of SWAPO's top leaders

President Botha's meeting with the ties are severely circumscribed by legislation, and through harass-









# The Lutheran Church in Windhoek.

# Tourism: Windhoek Retains Its German Flavor

in most of the restaurants. Most of out after midnight. the hotels are run on the lines of Bavarian inns.

Windhoek itself has only one botel that provides a 24-bour communications center and all-night room service, the Kalahari Sands.

press headquarters.

The hotel is modeled on the closed-circuit channel.

Breakfast is not included, but the tradition. hotel has an adequate coffce shop. Windhoek has several down-which also serves an unimaginative market hotels, which should be lunch (about 18 rands for a three -

course meal).

The Sands has a swimming pool, sauna and discothèque, and, oo its sive menu of local and international dishes, and a good wine list. .

A three-course meal with wine at switchboard is open until 11 P.M. the Moringa Room averages about 25 rands per person, with an upper limit of 40 rands if the pricey sea-

Regular visitors to the territory

WINDHOEK - German colo- prefer the more sedate, mostly fam- the last town before the Etosha oization of South-West Africa in ily-run private hotels and inns, game park both have wide choices.

1884 and German rule that lasted which do not have the chrome. Swakopmund has arguably until 1915 have left o strong mark glass and plastic air of the Kalahari among the best hotels in southern on the territory's commercial sector Sands. The smaller hotels generally Africa. The Hansa Hotel, in Roon - and this mark is most strongly do not have service beyond midfelt to the botels and restaurants. night and have on television; at courtesy and efficiency, with every The cuisine is largely German some it is necessary to obtain a room decorated in a different his-and Austrian, with similar menus front-door key if you intend to stay

The best of these small hotels is the Fürstenhof, situated on the Okahandja Road. At 41 rands a eight for a single and 59 rands for a double with bath and breakfast. guests also have access to a 24-hour switchboard. There are no telex fa-The Sands, centrally situated on cilities; room service ends at mid-Windhoek's main sireet. Kaiser night; but there is a public bar and Strasse, also has the coovenience of an excellent restaurant. Prices for a straddling the capital's most mod- three-course meal with wine for ern shopping center, and is one one will range from 16 rands for a block away from the American Ex- meat main course to 27 rands for a seafood main course.

Meat is cheap in Namibia, as Holiday Inns credo of uniform beef farming is the main agricultur-rooms that are easy to service and al activity. But, because of the maintain. Rates are 60 rands a semi-desert and desert terrain night for a single room and 70 throughout most of the territory, rands for a double, both with bath salads are expensive, and, unless and shower, television and a otherwise specified, come drenched in oil and vinegar in the German

avoided. Although they are cheap. in general the standards of bygiene are poor and the restaurants bad.

But one down-marker hotel is 14th floor, arguably the best restau-rant in town. The Moringa Room is does not stretch to the Sands. Fura glass-fronted restaurant with the stenhol or other private inns. The best views in Windhoek, an exten-Strasse has clean rooms and room service until midnight, and the

The Thuringerhof charges 35 NSTOP

And SAA Is serving all the anations within relighbouring territories.

WHICH AIRLINE KNOWS rands for a single and 50 rands for a double with bath and breakfast. The hotel's best features are its open-air beer garden and its rea-sonable steak house, where a good steak, with starters, dessert and wine will run to about 20 rands per

There are many private inno scattered throughout the capital. Most are expensive, and complaints are few. The two most highy rated are the Private Pensing Berger io Jan Jonker Road and the Private Pension Avignon, adjacent to the Hotel Fürstenhof.

The Berger charges 43 rands for a single and 54 rands for a double with bath, and it has a television lounge and large swimming pool There is a bar for guests only, but there are no restaurant facilities The hotel will provide meals with the family for guests who request

Traveling outside Windhoek, it A miner in Tsumeb. . . . . . . . . is pretty much a matter of one hotel 22 per town. But Swakopmund, the

Swakopmund has arguably Africa. The Hansa Hotel, in Roon Street, is a delight of old-world

The rooms are large, with immaculate bathrooms and supercomfortable beds, and the breakfasts - included in the bill should not to be missed. Prices are 40 rands for a single and 52 rands for a double, including bath and breakfast. The switchboard is open until midnight, as is room service. Prices are to go up by 10 percent in January of next year.

The Strand Hotel is the secondbest choice in Swakopmund, although the numerous private pensions are better-known for their fine service and comfort. The Strand's charm lies in its location. Guests can literally catch fish from their bedroom windows, and winter storms often force guesis to bolt windows against storm spray.

The service is not all that fast, and the management is often indifferen: — but the view helps to com-pensate. Prices are 44 rands for a double and 31 rands for a single with bath and breakfast.

In Tsumeb, the Minen Hotel, opposite the Public Gardens, bas a delightful beer garden and outdoor is the best in Namibia. Prices are 33 the only slightly exouc eatery in the

SAA, of course!

The Zoo Garden district of Windhoek

ready mentioned, there are few in cost more than 20 rands per person. Windhoek and elsewhere that rise above the ordinary. The Gourmet Inn. in Jan Jooker Road opposite the public baths, is an exception. This is an impeccably run German restaurant where the food is excellent and the service fast. A good three-course meal with meat is likely to average about 24 rands per person (with wine), while the berter-than-aver-age lobster and other seafood delicacies with the same starters and dessert and with wine

will average 32 rands a person. into the city from the airport, is the restaurant, and the wiener schnitzel Yang Tze, a Taiwanese restaurant,

South African Airways is the natural choice when you're

rands for a single and 50 rands for a territory. Booking is essential in besides the hotel restaurants althis popular venue, and a typical six-dish meal with wine should not

> In Swakopmund, Kucki's Pub, in Roon Street, deserves a mention for its steaks, which are very thick and tender. The service is slow and haphazard, the atmosphere delightfully Bohemian (Swakopmund is the last great hippie refuge in Afri-cal and the music loud. The food is worth waiting for, and the cost is reasonable — an average of 16 rands per person for a three-course

All the prices mentioned are subject to Namibia's inflation rates On the Gobasis Road, leading and some are subject to a 9-percent general sales tax charge. Inquire

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# **Economy Declines**

(Continued From Page 7)

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dubbed, further stated that, if polit-because of unprofitability. Namibically motivated speeding contin-ues, by 1987 the territory's foreign all transport services allied to the debt would be equal to its total railways, except rolling stock, from gross domestic product. "Expendi-South Africa on April 1, 1985. With lure is already moving beyond the the takeover comes more than 90 financial means of central govern- million rands in debt to the South ment and it is expected that within African transport services. a few years this expenditure will be completely out of control."

The major towns have medern airports, and every small town has completely out of control."

casting facilities.

Mr. Jones said: "We are, if any-thing, oversupplied with roads, the same as South Africa's, the ba-

out the country. One of the reasons U.S. dollar, whereas less than two for the duplication of facilities is years ago, the rand was almost the practice of having separate huildings and services for each of the II ethnic groups. Only now are run by the South-West Africa adhealth services beginning to be ra-tionalized; before, hospital wards were reserved for specific ethnic South Africa, and the tariffs for

ond uer of government as "one man, one government," and the central government run by the South African administrator general as "one-man government."

If y domestic television news broadcast, there is a nightly news hroadcast from South Africa that arrives a day late on video cassette. In the last financial year, the construction industry's contribu-

The territory is serviced by a network of more than 3,500 kilometers (2,170 miles) of tarred roads and more than 30,000 kilometers construction projects. The fishing

premier international hotel lls popular lacilities include on-site

covered parking; conference and function facilities, swimming pool and filmess centre: Irrendly bars, a

disco and excellent restaurants.

Windhoek's linest hotel for both business and leisure

The Moringa Room, on the lop tioor, office is breathlaking views of the city and the

finest haute cursine

With its fully air conditioned luxury

accommodation, the Kalahan Sands has

established itself as

(18,600 miles) of gravel-top roads. supervision... which is leading to the rapid collapse in the entire country."

Road transportation of goods is increasingly becoming more important as the government prepares The "Jones document," as it was to shut several key railway lioes

Although Namibia may he over-its own landing strip. The domestic governed, it does have one of the, air service, Namib Air, is run by the best-developed infrastructures in First National Development Corp. Africa, considering its small popu- and is tied into the South African lation and vast distances. Much of Airways, southern African and inthe infrastructure has been devel-ternational network. Ties with oped for military purposes, roads. South Africa are slowly being sevtelecommunications and broad ered on every service front, but the breaks are slow and expensive.

thing, oversupplied with roads, electricity and hospitals. Major state road construction is nearly complete, with only a small section left in the far oorth — and in any case, much road construction io the north has been for security reasons rather than economic reasons."

Namibia's capital is Windbert the same as South Africa's, the basic unit being the rand. The territory shares in the South Africa's and excise tariff agreement, and out of this agreement derives an important slice of its revenue—250 million rands a year. These ties mean that the territory shares in South Africa's steadily rising infla-Namibia's capital is Windhoek, hut duplicating, second-tier administration buildings are scattered in ethnically defined regions throughout the country. One of the reasons

groups, leading to overcrowding particularly in black hospitals, and empty beds in white hospitals, and empty beds in white hospitals. Schools are reserved for specific ethnic groups, save for a handful of private insultutions open to all proadcasting which were introduced five years ago, borrow heavily from South Africa's state-run hroadcasting network, and although Namibia has a thrice-week-ly domestic television owns broad-The Namibians describe the sec- ly domestic television oews broad-

Windhoek's City Centre Hotel

Centrally located in the heart of the city adjacent to the ail terminal, the Kalahan Sands Hotel is Windhoek's

Kalahari Sands Hotel

Gustriv Voigis Centre 129 Kaiser Street Windhoek P.O. Box 2254 Windhoet 9000 SWA/Nambia Phone (001)3 6900 Telex 50980 3174 Cable Kalaharihotel



provide a rich breeding ground for cod, pilchards, sole and whitefish.

industry, once one of the back-terials imported from South Africa.: main seaside resort, and Tsumeb, bones of the Namibian economy, is Development in commerce and serin deep difficulty. Namibia's inter- vices follows growth in the other national position means that it can-sectors, but opportunity is limited not enforce offshore laws, and for- outside the primary sector. Given eign trawlers have stripped the our infrastructure most of what we seabed. South African trawlers also manufacture here must go to or reap much of their harvest off the through South Africa, which aldesert coast, where a cold Atlantic ready has pre-empted us with largcurrent and a permanent upwelling er and more developed iodustries." Leading businessmen are pessi-

mistic about the outlook for short-The total domestic fishing catch in 1983 dropped to 17,482 tons, against 27,526 tons in 1982. Fishing contributes only 2 percent to GDP.

The total domestic fishing catch term growth, should independence come soon. The former president of the Chamber of Commerce, Harold Pupkewitz, said: "What we need is Talking of Namibia's economic economic iodependence before po-vulnerability, Kurt Bohme, presi-litical independence, and we oeed dent of the Chamber of Commerce to build a strong free enterprise and Industries in South-West Afri- system. We oeed an interim govca, said in a recently published in- ernment to develop that system, to terview:"We have virtually no train blacks and colored people. manufacturing industry; it's a ser- and to firmly entrench free-entervice industry, often possessing ma- prise values on our economy."

# A Wide Range of Minerals. **Provide National Exports**

(Continued From Previous Page) in a worldwide uranium glut. Sales dropped 20.6 percent in 1983, ac-

cording to a spokesman for the Department of Economic Affairs. Still, the company's eventual contribution to tax revenue has been estimated at about 100 million rands a year at the current capacity

TCL was hit hard by the severe drop in the price for base metals and is struggling to keep its head above water. With new investments, it has stopped paying taxes for the time being. But the compa-ny's general manager, Bob Meiring, is optimistic: "While copper's being displaced in telecommunications, it remains essential in the energy field, which will be a crucial factor in world economic growth.

Zinc has very good prospects, and
while lead is being phased out of
fuels, by the end of the century
electromotive vehicles based on
lead storage batteries will boost it

All three big miniog houses, and some others, are heavily engaged in prospecting. Trust and Mining Co. run by an old mining hand. Des Mathews, represents several large corporations interested in Namibia's mineral wealth. "A lot of them are sitting oo the fence - their basic requirement is long-term sta-bility," Mr. Mathews said. He believes that prospects for mining invorable government policies would be the cost of capital," be said. not precipitate a large investment

Namibia's secretary for economic affairs, Piet Kruger, said he helieved that prospectors had only been "fiddling around" on the surface and that once they go down deeper they will find many more payable deposits. "You cannot have so many promising signs on



The Tsumeb copper mine. the surface and nothing under-

neath," he said. Mr. Kruger also predicted that

the mining sector in Namibia would grow and in the future constitute an even bigger slice of state revenue. "We have the infrastructure: electricity, water, roads, rail lines, Walvis Bay harbor, abundant vestment after some kind of labor. What we need is capital and independence agreement will de-pend on the minerals market, that even a political settlement with fa-lot, but the main problem will still

> According to the Namibia Chamber of Mines, metals and minerals produced in 1983 came to 54,000 toos of blister copper, 962,752 carats of diamonds, 250 kilograms of gold, 35,500 tons of tead, 137,000 tons of coarse salt, 100 tons of silver, 1,400 tons of unconcentrate, 56,000 tons of zinc

(Continued on Next Page)

The Multi Party Conference of Namibia We stand for Unity • Independence Prosperity • Stability



For further information about the M.P.C., please write to:

Mr. Johan C. de Waal The Secretary of the M.P.C. P.O. Box 173 Windhoek 9000 NAMIBIA Telex: 56-3217

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# Agriculture Emerging From the Drought

and the dependence of the econo-sensitive desert and semi-desert remy on the low annual rainfalls of- gions of southern Namibia territory's peasant and commercial

The territory is only now emerging from a vicious seven-year 1984. drought cycle - in the northwestern areas of Damaraland and the Kaokoveld, the drought broke ear-lier this year after 10 years without The prices reached for karakul, or significant rains. Agricultural ex- swakara pelts as they are known on perts estimate at least three more the world market, went through a years of good rains will be needed steady decline from 1978, and have to restore devastated grazing to its only now, in 1984, reached the

the drought is that in 1982 agricul-ture contributed a cash income of about 40 percent lower than five 190 million rands to the national years ago. income, In 1983, this dropped to 142 million rands.

car and

truck rental

dry country. The battle for water ia - farmed in the highly climateten mean survival or defeat for the where this year's rains did little to break the drought — has dropped from five million karakul sheep in 1978 to roughly two million in

At the same time, the beef cattle population dropped from 2.9 milmonetary level they were at in An indication of the effects of 1979. In real terms the prices are

Agriculture's' total contribution 42 million rands. to the gross domestic product of The decline in cash income was Namibia has dropped from just mainly concentrated in the two over 9 percent in 1982 to 6.5 permost important agricultural sectors cent in 1983 - and, given the beef and karakul production. three-year drought recovery period

WINDHOEK - Namibia is a The karakul population of Namib- needed, this is likely to decline fur- "They build camps to keep the ther before improving. Beef has kndu [a large antelope prized for its been the main contributor of agribeen the main contributor of agri-Although in 1970 the cash in-

come from karakul pelts equaled that of beef, by last year, beef was contributing 77.4 million rands to the total agriculture cash income of 142 million rands. Mutton production contributed 24.2 million rands.

Peasant farming has been worst hit, not by drought but by the garands. Wool production was the year guerrilla war between South only other significant contributor, at I million rands. All other agri-cultural products combined — including game farming, garden vegetables, maize, sorghum, millet, fruit, goat herding, dairy farming, sunflowers and peanuts - together contributed 27.6 million rands.

with no single production contributing over one million. Farmers ascribe the decline in karakul prices and production to not only the drought but also decreasing world demand, as animal anti-cruelty organizations increase awareness of the methods involved in obtaining the pelts: prime pelts tended family, so that in fact close come from lambs slaughtered at to half a million people are directly

Economists emphasize that drought and climatic conditions in general are not the only reason for the decline of agriculture as an im-portant sector of the economy. Unscientific farming methods, over-grazing of land in good years and the steady decline of the peasant farming because of the war and land dispossession all have to be

taken into account. The rush by white farmers subsistence peasant farmers, in ed at 37 million rands but was terms of apartbeid legislation introduced in the 1960s under the Oden-daal Plan, occupy only 20 percent of the good stock farming land and a mere 5 percent of the arable land - to convert their stock farms to game farms as an easily manageable resource has added to the agricultural problems.

ing, venison being a potentially ludistribution will be essential. At case 10 years ago as well. The Nacrative export commodity. But as present, 80 percent of Namibia's mibian independence movement's farmers simply abandoned their farms and sought work in the cities while biding their time waiting for

The chief biologist of the Etosha Game Park. Dr. Hu Berry, said:

farms, the kudu had no way of getting out or moving to better grazing." The result was a rables epidemic, and Dr. Berry estimates that Namibia's kudu population dropped from 80,000 to 20,000 between 1980 to 1982.

African troops and the guerrillas in the South West Africa Peoples' Or-ganization. More than 50 percent of the population of Namibia live in the Kavango and Ovambo war zones, and most have access to land for subsistence farming activities. While only 44,000 black laborers are employed in white, commercia agriculture, more than 120,000 heads of bousehold are directly involved in peasant farming activi-

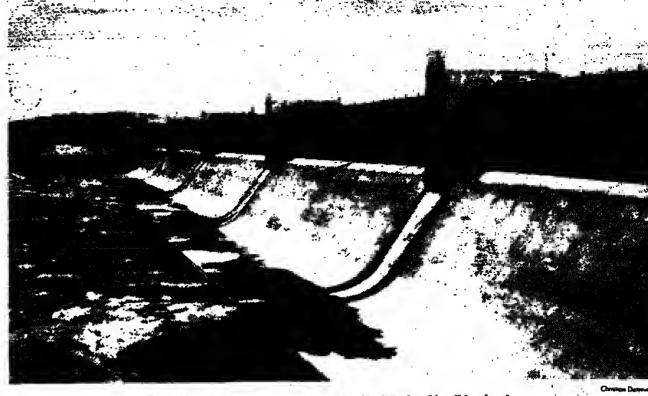
The figure of 120,000 is misleading in itself, as the unit of agricul-tural peasant production is the exemployed in peasant agriculture.
The short-term problems of Na-

mibian agriculture are being addressed by major government in-tervention in the form of drought

At present, there are 5,200 commercial farms owned by 4,500 farmers, but only 3,500 of the farms are occupied because of the drought, according to Jannie De Wet, in charge of white agriculture. Drought aid was originally budgetdropped to 29.6 million rands after good rains fell early this year, About 60 percent goes to black farmers, the rest to the white farm-

· The long-term problems of agriculture are, of necessity, going to form an urgent priority of any postindependence government. A more An estimated 5 percent of stock rational approach to agriculture has been converted for game ranch- and a correction of the skewed land the drought worsened in the late agricultural production is export-1970s and early 1980s, many white ed, and about 70 percent of its food consumption imported.

be necessary to increase production the drought to break. The results of subsistence crops and to give a more vital role in agriculture to the



The Ruacana hydroelectric complex on the Angolan-Namibian border.

# The Enduring Popularity of SWAPO

By Denis Herbstein

LONDON - If there were free elections in Namibia tomorrow, the scription of SWAPO as the "sole odds would be on a resounding and authentic representative" of victory for SWAPO (the South-the Namibian people, the indica-tions are that it is just that. tion). The South African govern-ment of Pieter W. Botha admits it

COMMENTARY

privately. Jonas Savimbi, head of the Angolan UNITA guerrillas and a sworn enemy of SWAPO, has said so publicly.

It would probably have been the finest recruiting officer has been the South African government, which refuses to give up its colonial To correct this imbalance, it will bolding.

As with Robert Mugabe's buge

election victory after the Rhode-sian civil war, the lesson to be drawn is that whoever stands up to -TONY WEAVER white rule the longest and the most

bravely carries the day. Although South Africa is understandably annoyed at the United Nations' de-

SWAPO's origins are found in an organization set up in the 1950s to fight for the rights of contract workers from the Ovambo tribal group at white-owned mines, farms and fish canneries. Its two bestknown leaders were launched into anti-colonial politics at that time. Sam Nujoma, the president, who was educated at a Finnish mission school and later worked as a sweeper at a railroad station in Windhock, has lived in exile for two

decades. The secretary-general, Andimba (Herman) Toivo ja-Toivo, was released recently after 16 years in the Robben Island political prison near Cape Town.

It is not surprising that Ovambos have been at the forefront of resistance to colonial rule - they constitute the majority of the territory's more than 1.25 million people. And, nnlike the Hereros and Namas, they were not victims of geno-cide at the hands of the German colonists in the early 1900s. Over the years, however, SWAPO mem-bership has spread to all the dozen or so tribes of Namibia, with non-Ovambos well-represented archy at home and abroad. Last May, the group's first white mem-ber, Anton Lubowski — a Windhoek lawyer of Afrikaans, German and Polisb descent - revealed publicly that he had joined clandestincly six years before while others,

reasons.
SWAPO is not banned, but its activities are tightly restricted by administrative decree and police harassment. The group cannot hold meetings, whether social or political. Recently, SWAPO members and supporters were arrested at a

especially German- and English-speaking Namibians, had to re-

main secret members, for security

barbecue outside Windhoek. Life is dangerous in the far northern Ovambo and Kavango areas, where the war is being waged. The armed struggle began in 1966, when the United Nations revoked South Africa's League of Nations mandate to administer the territory. Northern Namibians are often suspected of fraternizing with the guerrillas, and they risk curfew imposition, random shootings, arrest, torture and murder at the hands of

South African police and army.

Mass departures from Ovamboland began a dozen years ago, when tribal leaders loyal to South Africa had men and women publicly flogged for being SWAPO sympathizers. The refugees settled in Zambia, but after Portuguese colonialism ended in 1974, later refugees went to camps in Angola; SWAPO has its headquarters in Lunda. There are thought 1990. Luanda. There are about 80,000 Namibian exiles in Africa, and many thousands more inside the territory have been displaced for

strategic' military purposes.

As with the Palestinians, Namibians benefit from educational facilities around the world. The United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia, offers administrative and technical training to exiles for the day when they run the coun-

try.

SWAPO says its post-independence program will aim to convert "capitalistic exploitation into socialist democracy," although its leaders appreciate the extent of their economic dependence on South Africa - in railroads, coal and oil supplies, civil servants and, most irksome, South Africa's determination to hang on to the main port, Walvis Bay.

At least some of the vast whiteowned ranches will be turned over to black Namibians, although presumably without endangering the lucrative karakul (Persian lamb) pell farming in the south. The opening of new mines, inhibited by the war, will be encouraged, but with state participation, as else-where on the continent. It remains to be seen what will happen to the existing uranium, copper and dia-mond mines in light of a UN decree that prohibits their being worked and demands compensation for an independent government. They provide the bulk of Namibia's hard

Namibia can look forward, how-

ever, to generous development aid from governments thankful to have had the independence issue settled. Politically, SWAPO envisages joining the nonaligned movement and the Commonwealth. English

no bases for the African National Congress, the black liberation Congress, the black liberation Tanzania five years ago) can be group fighting South Africa; Pre-traced to the radicalizing of the toria's stern warning to the Marxist government in Mozambique mission-school basis remains. And against aiding the ANC had va

strong effect. There can be little doubt that vithout the armed struggle waged. Africa. worthwhile resources reinforced.

Union and Eastern Europe, without whom the war would not be feasible. As a result, many SWAPO leaders hold to Marxist ideals. Indeed, the occasional defection from the movement (notably Andreas will be the national language. Shipanga, one of the founders of SWAPO leaders say there will be SWAPO) or imprisonment of dissidents from the movement (as in organization. But the rebels' solid the two sets of combatants — Afri-kaners and Namibians — may be the most Christianized peoples in

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by SWAPO's military wing, the The West is angered by the Sovi-People's Liberation Army of Na- et connection. Yet two centuries The West is angered by the Sovimibia, South Africa would by now ago, when the American colonies have divided the territory into "in- were waging their own war of indedependent" Bantustans, with pendence, they received vital naval whites in control of the most desir-support from the French, then able land and their bold on all the mortal enemies of the British. France and Britain in 1780: the guerrillas come from the Soviet It is difficult to see the difference.

# A Long-Standing Issue at UN

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MPS Sanitary Supplies, MPS Engineering Supplies, MPS Farnishers, MPS Produce, vice industry all its own. supervised by a UN Transition Astime - the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada -and grudgingly let pass by the

single cause.

THE SWEETEST PRODUCTS The Western "gang of five," as they were called, became four when the Mitterrand government took France out of the subsequent stale-mate over the details of implementing the plan; and lately, the United States has stood alone in its at-tempt — outside the United Na-- to link a Namibia settlement with the removal of Cuhan

firmed as Security Council Resolu-

forces from Angola. The Reagan administration's inastence on this linkage has been supported by the Preturia govern-ment, which had been doing some rethinking following independence and rule by a black majority in Zimbabwe Instead of quitting Nanithia, South Africa now has pushed north its forward line into Angola, where it supports rebel Angolan forces.

Caught between the Angolans. their rebels and the South Africans, is SWAPO, the UN-favored instrument of Namibian liberation. International involvement in

Namabia goes back to World War I, when the League of Nations grant-

Grail, a quest that has engaged 1945. South Africa under Prime minds at the world hody for longer Minister Jan Smuts wanted to ab--with less result -than any other sorth South-West Africa rather than run the territory under a UN trust-It has stirred a thousand resolu- eeship but, when this was rejected. The years since 1978 have seen tions and manifestos, fostered nu- the Pretoria government acqui-

merous careers, and sprouted a ser- esced to the extent of submitting in Srx years ago, the job appeared complete. South Africa approved an eight-month. \$350-million procedure for a cease-fire and elections

1947 a report on its stewardship. That action is regretted by the present South African government of the National Party.

The National Party came to

power in 1948 on a platform of sistance Group, or UNTAG. For strict segregation, or apartheid. It mulated by the five Western mem-bers of the Security Council at that bound by the mandate on South-West Africa, There followed 20 years of wrangling at the Interna-tional Court of Justice, which in 1950 declared that South Africa was still bound by the mandate. and in 1966 rejected a bid to put the territory directly under UN supervision. The UN General Assembly voted to terminate the mandate anyway and the court in 1971 handed down an advisory opinion that South Africa was under an

> obligation to withdraw. The 1966 General Assembly vote to revoke the mandate was a turning point. Until then, the UN had litaited itself to trying to get South Africa's attention, as with the offer of a "technical-assistance resident representative," rejected in 1962. The asssembly then instructed a subsidiary body, the Council for South-West Africa, to act as administrator until independence. However, the assembly did not say how the council was to displace

South Africa. In 1968, the United Nations voted to rename the territory Namibia. The Security Council then ruled in 1970 that the administration in

Windhoek was illegal.

A first step toward Resolution
435 came in 1974, when the Security Council advocated a UN-assisted transfer of power. Two years later, the council demanded elections under UN "supervision and control" - the passwords for Resolution 435, which was adopted after 32 more months of haggling, on September 28, 1978.

Planning began for the deployment of hundreds of specialists and of troops. A worldwide recruiting campaign was launched through-out the UN system, and in the territory itself, entrepreneural spirits rose in expectation. The little UNTAG team persevered, worried more by the logistical than the political hazards ahead. And then, nothing,

While expressing a commitment Resolution 435, as it still does. South Africa took issue with some elements of the plan, eventually charging that it had been doublecrossed on important points, such as its insistence on maintaining unereignty over Walvis Bay, the territory's only deepwater port. A development that particularly ingered South Africa was the General Assembly's declaration in 1976 that SWAPO was "the sole and

authentic representative of all Na-nuhians. With the assembly —

ed Bu: Rishard Wallage zin ed South Africa a mandate to adm. Namihia. — recognizing only uninister German South-West Africa SWAPO, the United Nations cred-vork — Independence for Namib United Nations when South Africa monitor was in question. (SWAPO tar is the United Nations Holy and others signed the charter in - was not accorded the same recognition by the Security Council or the office of the Secretary General, the two elements of the United Na-tions directing UNTAG.)

> further complications on independence for Namibia. A bid to move on Resolution 435 through a pre-implementation conference brought all sides to Geneva in early 1980, but was a failure from the start. Namibia has established a presence in various international hodies, where it is represented by the Council for Namibia. The council, which has grown from 11 to 33 member states, meets regularly in New York and sends missions around the world to criticize South Africa and proclaim SWAPO'S le-gitimacy. A Nationhood Program and a Namibia Institute operate as

> a think tank and training center for South Africa calculates annual UN spending on Namibian activities at more than \$15 million, much of it in direct aid for SWAPO. Included in this sum is substantial refugee aid for 80,000 exiles.

Costs associated with a recent 'solidarity' conference in Bungkok alone reached a reported \$1 mil-

The United Nations' impartiality was again acutely in question when the same Finnish diplomat held the twin posts of UNTAG chief and commissioner to the SWAPO-supporting Nantibia Council. The jobs were eventually split, at a cost of around \$100,000

in extra salary. In more recent times, important differences have emerged between the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the General Assembly majority. Since visiting South Africa, Namibia and Angola just over a year ago, he has taken extraordinary care not to cross Pretoria or Washington and he speaks of patiently waiting out their "deli-cate negotiations."

# **Mineral Exports**

(Continued From Previous Page) concentrate and about 4,500 tons of uranium oxide, Although the mining sector makes a major contribution to the economy as a whole, it employs only about 5 percent of the work force. But these workers, especially the 15,000 or so working for Rossing and CDM, en-joy wages and living standards that are much higher than in the rest of

the country.

A Namibian economics expert, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, said: "In a paradoxical way, these two impressive mining centers are both well-prepared for and highly exposed to a radical change in the country's political structure. As enlightened and well-paying employ-ers, they feel only limited pressure from local trade unions, yet as symbols of 'high-profit multina-tionals,' they constitute a ready target for political and economic presArms for the 7,000 SWAPO United States and Russia in 1984.

CONTRIBUTORS CHRISTIAN DESIEUNES, a photojournalist based in Paris who specializes in Africa, is the author of "Namibia," published recently in both English and French. BERNARD GWERTZMAN is a Washington-based diplomatic correspondent for The New York Times."

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Interest Rata

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1984

#### WALL STREET WATCH

# How to Land Sunny-Side Up In the Hard-Boiled Market

By EDWARD ROHRBACH International Herald Tribune

S even investors who only nihhle on stocks know, the market bas the heart of a 12-minute egg. But although Wall Street is bard-boiled, one expert who is not is Robert Farrell, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch. He has just been named tops among "market timers" in an annual poll by Institutional Investor magazine, the ninth straight year he has been so honored by U.S. mooey managers.
With typical modesty, he commented that the poll recognizes analysts who "can sell their ideas best, not oecessarily whether they make clients any mooey."
Well, even good eggs sometimes get scramhled, and Mr. Farrell's humility has on occa-

Historically, the

big money-makers

buy bad news and

sion been warranted. He was hesitant, for example, to be-lieve the 1982-83 rally. But his long-held contention that big capitalizatinn stncks are where investors should be has paid off handsomely in 1984. Asked what is the essence of

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sell good news. "market timing," he said,

"The big money-makers in the history of the stock market have been those willing to buy bad news and sell good news."

Market bottoms, he said occur "quietly" when most investors are "looking down rather than up." Peaks are reached in an opposite atmosphere, he said, even though "it's hard for everyone to sell when prices look like they're going to the moon, or buy when the slow, frustrating trend has been down."

A tool he believes useful is what Merrill Lynch calls the annual

rate of change. It measures where the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index stands compared with that month a year earlier.

Each time the annual rate of change has dropped to minus 10 percent or lower, a major bottom has occurred that year, Mr. Farrell noted. As for market tops, a reading of plus 30 or more shows stocks are "overbought" or vulnerable for a correction, he said. This became the case in the summer of 1983, Last July, when the annual rate of change dipped into the minus 10 to 20 range, the stage was set for the summer rally, he said.

The annual rate of change measures excess in the market," he said. "It imposes a discipline that teaches investors to be buyers when prices are down and sellers when they are up."

But Mr. Farrell said that's only half the battle in beating the market's major fluctuations. Intuitive measurements of relative optimism and pessimism, which are more subtle to

quantify, provide an equally useful guideline, be said.

One of his favorite indicators is when "trends have been elevated to the maximum public consciousness" by appearing as cover stories on national magazines. "This means the trend is already in the market," be explained, ooting that a year and a half ago many magazines were featuring bulls on the cover.

"What everybody knows," be observed, "you can't make

mooey on," His approach is to try to establish what the consensus is and "look for an alternative." But because "everybody's a contrarian these days," some kind of confirmation is needed.

"For example, the consensus right now is that interest rates will tread down to year-end, then probably go up," he said. "Just as the fooler throughout 1984 was the economy staying strong against the consensus to keep rates high, now the fooler could be a cooling economy that allows rates to cootinue turning down." Mr. Farrell likes to quote Eric Hoffer: "The true prophet is not he who predicts the future but he who reads and interprets the

Applied to the market, Mr. Farrell said, investors must try to (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

**Currency Rates** 

**Dollar Values** 

Interest Rates

Close Prev. Britain

5.50 5.55 5.70

6.10 6.10

5.50 5.55 5.90 6.10 6.10

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**Eurocurrency Deposits** 

Asian Dollar Rates

**Key Money Rates** 

Discount Rate
Pederat Funds
Prime Rate
Broker Loan Rate
Camm. Paper, 30-179 days
3-month Treasury Bills
CD's 30-59 days

United States

West Germany

France

2 mos. 9 % - 10 %

Late interbank rates on Oct.31, excluding fees.

# Storage Asks Debt Shelter

#### Technology Firm Expects Big Loss

LOUISVILLE, Colorado -Storage Technology Corp., a major producer of data-storage devices for large computers, filed Wednesday fur court protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Storage also said Wednesday that it would report a third-quarter loss of \$60 million, three times the estimate it made public earlier this

estimate it made public earlier this

Storage Technology said its di-rectors had determined that the fil-ing under the Bankruptcy Code would help to reduce "the uncertaintles inherent in its current capi-

tal structure."
"This protection will also allow Storage Technology to appropriately restructure its capital base, develop and implement operating strategies and consider possible di-vestitures," the company said. Storage Technology also said it

was involved in talks with unspecified groups to obtain a capital to "fund operations during the reor-ganization proceedings." Under Chapter 11, a company can continue to operate and is protected from creditor lawsuits pending a court-approved reorganization plan to pay off its debts.
Storage Technology's filing came

less than a month after the company had said it would report a thirdquarter loss of more than \$20 mil-lion, which would force it to break bank credit agreements. On that day, Oct. 8, the company dismissed 1,500 workers, reducing its worldwide labor force to about 14,000. On Wednesday, the company

said it had revised upward its anticipated loss to \$60 million. In 1983, Storage Technology re-corded a loss of \$40.9 million on sales of \$886.6 million, with much

of the loss reflecting the company's decision to cancel plans to build its first large-scale computer. In the first half of this year, it registered a loss of \$21.5 million on

sales of \$484.9 million. Storage Technology is a leading

maker of the products used to store and retrieve information that mainframe computers generate.





Krupp's Beitz: "I am the last of the steel barons. The race is dying out."

# At Krupp, 'The Last Steel Baron' Forges Ties Between East and West

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ESSEN, West Germany - Before Erich Honecker, the East German leader, bowed to pressure from Moscow in September and canceled a long-planned visit to West Germany, one of the places he had expected to visit was the Villa Hugel, the elegant former home of the Krupps of Essen.

For some people, it must have seemed odd that the leader of the Communist German state, which came into being in part to smash the might of German industrial barons and capitalist cartels, should have wanted to see Villa Hugel, from which the Krupp empire is now run. After all, the Krupp family's role as gunsmiths to Prussian kings, Ger-man kaisers and Adolf Hitler made it, in the eyes of much of the world, an emblem of German expansionism and Prussian power — hardly an encouraging history in the view of East German

But the explanation for the curious link between the Communist and Krupp is Mr. Honecker's old friend, Berthold Beitz, 71, the industrialist who has headed the \$5.5-billion (in annual revenues) steel coacern for the past 31 years.

A man who saved thousands of Jews and Poles from Nazi extermination camps during World War II, Mr. Beitz today is a national statesman and a Krupp strategist, trying to restructure his compa-ny's role in a deeply troubled steel industry, while traveling widely to establish or cement the contacts that have benefited Krupp and West German industry during his long tenure.

There are 15 companies in West Germany larger

than Fried, Krupp GmbH, and although the company still produces electronic systems and parts for weapons, under the aegis of Mr. Beitz, Krupp and cannons have ceased to be synonymous.

Krupp is now a huge diversified conglomerate that produces everything from microcomputers to ready-to-use steel plants. But the decline of steel in the European economy has caused steel to evolve gradually from a force that buoyed the company in hard times to one that drags it down. Last year, for nard times to one that drags it down. Last year, for example, the company posted the equivalent of a \$99-million loss, with much of it credited to losses in steelmaking and shipbuilding.

Steel last year accounted for only 19 percent of revenues, and Krupp, deep into a reorganization,

last month announced a wide-reaching pact to merge its steel unit with that of Klöckner-Werke AG, another West German steel company, in a venture that would form Europe's second-largest privately held steel group after Thyssen Stahl AG. Krupp, Klöckner and Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd. would hold shares in the new company, Stahl Werke, Krupp-Klöckner GmbH.

The idea is to return steelmaking to profitability, by streamlining operations, eliminating older, less efficient mills and cutting costs by making bulk purchases of raw materials. Krupp sought a similar plan last year with the steelmaking arm of Thyssen,

but Thyssen rejected the financial arrangements.

Mr. Beitz handled much of the negotiating in the Klöckner pact, But his contacts in steel and inter-national trade have long proven valuable for Krupp and go back to the difficult days just after

Mr. Beitz, who earned an unreproachable reputation when he ran Poland's oil industry for the Third Reich during the German wartime occupation, had used his influence to save the lives of Poles and Jews.

After the war, his reputation gained him the confidence of East European leaders, enabling him (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

# U.S. Says Index Of Leading **Indicators Rose**

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Index of Leading Economic ladicators gained 0.4 percent ia September, the first increase in four months and a sign that the economic ex-pansion will continue, the government said Wednesday.

The index would have been ap a little more had some new informa-tion on factory orders published Wednesday been available earlier, the government said.
But the Commerce Department

revised down August's index so that instead of being up 0.5 percent it was down 0.1 percent, complet-ing the first three-month decline since late 1981.

"The September pickup ia the leading index should ease concerns that the ecoaomie expansion is coming to an end." Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said.

Neither Mr. Baldrige nor the White House commended on two whose lease forware her presented.

other, less favorable reports Wednesday, showing the U.S. trade situation continuing to deteriorate and factory orders dropping 1.8 percent in September. The trade deficit for September

was the second highest on record, \$12.6 hillion, \$2.8 billion deeper than August. The deficit is expected to reach \$130 billion - nearly twice last year's record - by year's

Trade in heavy machinery and other items in an important category that generated big trade surpluses earlier in the 1980s remained in deficit for the second month.

Although Americans spent more on a wide variety of imported goods, they spent 5.4 percent less on imported oil in September, with the per-barrel price slipping 41 cents to \$28.70.

Six of the 11 leading indicators that were available for September percent. contributed to the increase, led by the formation of acw businesses, Of the five negative indicators, the worst.

The composite index, designed to look ahead to where the economy will be in the coming weeks and months, was down 2.3 percent over the past four months, more than duction the decline that served as a fore-percent.

#### **Dollar Declines** On U.S. Reports

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. dollar fell Wednesday in Europe after the mixed U.S. economic reports. There was no apparent effect in the foreign-exchange markets from the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India. But gold prices rose as much as \$2 a ounce as news spread of the assassination, bullion traders said. Prices later retreated toward the close, Gold was fixed in Londoa at \$333.50 an ounce, down from \$335.50 Tues-

Dealers ia Europe said the economic reports had a mixed influ-ence on the dollar. They said the dollar was supported by the report that the Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose 0.4 percent. But dealers said the dollar was hurt by reports of a \$12-6 hillion trade deficii in September.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was quoted at 3.0380 Deutsche marks, down from 3.0535 Tuesday. In London, the dollar weakened to \$1.2167 to the pound from \$1.2125 Tuesday. There was no figure for the franc ia Paris because of a partial holiday.

warning of the 1981-1982 reces-

However, during the Vietnam War in 1966, the index dropped for nine consecutive months without a

The index for September reached 164.6, with a base of 100 in 1967. July's index was down 1,7 percent. June's index was down 0.9

An accompanying index of coincident indicators, which serves as a measure of the current economy new orders for factory goods was rather than a barometer of future changes, showed the economy stood still in August.

September's economic activity as measured by the coincident indicaduction and sales, was up only 0.1

# New U.S. Laws Sought On Money Laundering

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2 P.M. New York Times Service NEW YORK - A presidential commission has called for new federal laws to curb what it termed the widespread use of financial institu-277.73 80.76 26.34 13.04 77.66 400.11 \(^4\) 98.37 \(-\)
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City, the Commission on Organized Crime said a new national strategy was needed to combat the aeeds to he reviewed." practice of laundering illicit moncy to make it appear legitimate, often through transferring it out of the country and back again.

| Par | Currency | Value | Par | S | Currency | Value The commission said U.S. financial institutions often failed to cooperate with law-enforcement agencies and said officials of banks, brokerage houses and casi-nos had been drawn into laundering schemes, often unwittingly, but sometimes knowingly, for a share

> The commission could not provide a total for the amount of money it believed to be involved. But it said the aarcotics trade alone was responsible for channeling \$5 billion to \$15 billion ahroad from the United States annually. Two-thirds of that money, it said, travels through U.S. financial institutions. The American Bankers Associa-

U.S. Agencies Asked

By Leslie Maitland Werner government direct access to a cus out the customer's knowledge.

Regarding recommendations for greater bank cooperation in reporting suspicious transactions. Mr. Buser said: "That leaves this country open to a witch bunt. Is it suspiple? Where does it stop?"

The 89-page report explains that money laundering cannot be prosecuted directly under current law Rather, it must be attacked through the Bank Secrecy Act.

The commission therefore proposed legislation to make it a feder-

ishable by up to \$250,000 or twice the value of the laundered money and imprisonment for up to five years or both. Subsequent convictions would carry penalties of \$1 million or five times the value of the laundered money and prison tion said Tuesday that it would oppose moves to allow the federal terms of up to 10 years or both.

tomer's transaction records with-"We have told the commission

that that we feel the banks do provide excellent information nn cash movements to law-enforcement ofoons to disguise illegally gained money and make it easier to use.

In a report issued in New York of public relations for the the banking group. "It's what is done with the information afterwards that

cious transactions, suspicious peo-

al crime to launder money. A first conviction would be pun-

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris

Crédit Lyonnais Dominion Securities Pitfield Limited

Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited McLeod Young Weir International Limited

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Amro International Limited

Bank in Liechtenstein Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

County Bank Limited

Dresdner Bank AG

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

October, 1984

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



CAN. \$50,000,000

14% Guaranteed Notes due October 31, 1991 Guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest by

# **CHRYSLER FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

European Banking Company Limited **Banque Paribas** 

Orion Royal Bank Limited

Société Générale

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

> Banque Génèrale du Luxembourg S.A. Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

> Kredietbank International Group Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Société Générale de Banque S.A. Wood Gundy Inc.

> Banca Commerciale Italiana Bank Leu International Ltd.

Banque Worms Paris Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.

**CIBCLimited** 

**DG BANK** First Interstate Limited

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Lehman Brothers International Richardson Greenshields of Canada (U.K.) Limited

#### **Wienther** 140 B **Markets Closed** T 7301 AL SOPER

Financial markets will be closed in France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal and the Philippines Thursday for a holiday. Markets will also be closed in parts of West Germany and parts of Switzerland. Markets were closed Wednesday in and parts of a holiday.

#### 1 year' 10 % - 10 % To Delay Eurobonds WASHINGTON - The U.S. Treasury has asked all fed-eral agencies eligible to offer 10% 10% 10% 10% 9 15/14 9 15/16 10% 10%

foreign-targeted securities to hold back for a while, a depart-ment spokesman said Wednesday. Earlier, the Federal National Mortgage Corp. had said it would comply with a Treasury

request to delay sales of deben-tures in the Eurobond market. The fia ancing concern an-nounced Monday that it would begin selling debt obligations overseas in a special form for foreign purchasers. Those sales were tentatively to start as early as late this week. Assistant Treasury Secretary Alfred Kin-gon said that the department had sent similar requests to other agencies that are permitted to offer foreign-targetted securi-

Mr. Kingon said the Trea-sury had asked for the delays to gain more time to assess the market reception of the threeyear 11-month notes that the government sold overseas last

# Announced

Sheikh Yamani tried to dispel widespread doubts about Saudi Arahia's commitment to propping

for that," he said. Here are the new quotas accept-ed by other OPEC members:

Nigeria did not accept a reduclevel temporarily approved in July. Iraq's quota is also unchanged, at 1.2 million.

**OPEC Cuts** 

full OPEC meeting, scheduled for

up OPEC prices. "I am committed to defend the price of \$29, whatever I have to do

Algeria, 663,000 barrels a day, dnwn 8.5 percent; Ecuador. 183,000, down 8.5 percent; Gabon, 137.000, down 8.5 percent; Indonesia, 1.189 million, down 8.5 per-cent, Iran, 2.3 million, down 4.2 percent; Kuwait, 900,000, down 14 percent; Libya, 990,000, down 10 percent; Qatar, 280,000, down 6.6 percent; United Arab Emirates, 950,000, down 14 percent; and Venezuela, down 1.58 million, 7

tion of its quota, which apparently remains at the 1.45-million barrel

Taiwan because of a boliday.

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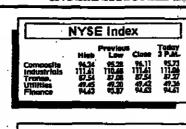
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Paris 112.5 killol 334.98 Clad - 1.76
Zurich 334.98 Clad - 1.76
London 334.50 133.55 - 2.46
New York - 333.60 - 0.20
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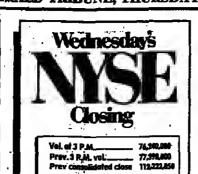
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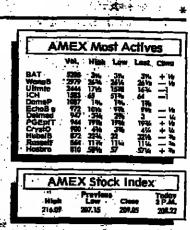
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At 3 P.M.: Trading Is Moderate NEW YORK — The stock market went into a steep decline late Wednesday afternoon as new economic figures left investors confused about the funne direction of the U.S. economy.

Trading was moderate. The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 15.90 Tuesday, was down 10.71 to 1,206.60 an hour before the close. The Dow lost

15.02 in the three sessions prior to Tuesday.

Declines led advances 795-668 among the 1,997 issues traded.

The five-hour Big Board volume was about 76.2 million shares, down from 77.4 million shares in the like period Tuesday.
Analysts said that investors were restrained

by uncertainty about the economy following the

While prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for reasons of time this news account is based on information gathered

Commerce Department's report that its Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose 0.4 percent in September.

The report also revised the August figure to a decrease of 0.1 percent, instead of the previously reported increase of 0.5 percent. The August figure became the third consecutive monthly

decline after June and July.

Beth Ginste of Dean Witter Reynolds said the September figure "was a little bit stronger" than most economists had anticipated.

Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein Co. said institutions put cash into the market Tuesday

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and then returned to the sidelines. He said the August decrease and the September increase in the Leading Indicators tended to cancel each other out. He saw the market creeping upward on low volume between now and the election.

Federal funds rates traded at 9% percent at midday Wednessday, down fom 10% percent

\*Shrt 1,848 2,206 1,215 1,512 2,515

interpretable in the first percent late Tuesday. Southern Company active including a block fo 500,000 shares at 17%.

Pantry Pride was higher following blocks of 759,400 shares at 5% and 190,000 shares at 5%. Pantry Pride said it had lined up financing for the acquisition of Adams Drug.

SmithKline Beckman was lower with a block of 755 100 at 53%.

of 725,100 at 53%.

Union Electric was lower after a block of 1,000,000 shares crossed at 14. Trans World Airlines was higher after a block

of 500,000 shares at 9%. NL Industries Inc. was higher after a block of 500,000 shares at 12.

Storage Technology was sharply lower after an opening block of 310,000 shares at 2½.

Storage, which said its third-quarter losses were greater than expected, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.
Freidcrest Mills was sharply higher at midsession. Amoskeag Co. has said it is discussing a possible business combination with Fieldcrest.

Textron, whose board has rejected an offer from Chicago Pacific Corp. for \$43 a share in

Exxon, Chevron, Texaco, Atlantic Richfield and Philips Petroleum were active most of the

cash, moved lower.

Tenneco and Celanese were higher after announcing dividend increases. Div. Yid. PE 100s High Low Quot. Cirige 2 Month ligh Low Stock 

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# **Bethlehem Steel Says** Loss Shrank in Quarter Rejects Bid

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania ---Bethlehem Steel Corp. Wednesday reported that its third-quarter oct loss narrowed from a year earlier to \$17.4 million on sales of \$1.4 bil-

The natioo's No. 3 steelmaker. however, reported modest operating profit for the company as a whole for the quarter as well as

#### Kivi's Holders Vote to Accept Consolidated Bid

MELBOURNE - Shareholders of Nicholas Kiwi Ltd. voted Wednesday to accept an offer by Consolidated Foods Corp. involving the purchase of its foreign assets and a recoostruction of the company. The offer is valued at about 386 million Australian dollars (about \$328 million).

The vote came after a sixbour meetiog duriog which Consolidated, a U.S. group, and Reckiu & Colman Pl.C, a British food and home-care products company, raised their respective offers twice.

Consolidated's final offer was 5.25 Australian dollars cash, or 4.42 dollars plus a share worth 83 cents in Nicholas Kiwi. Last week, Reckitt offered 4.30 dollars, but its latest bid was not given. Nicholas Kiwi has 73.9 million shares of issued capital.

Castlemaine Toobeys, an Australian brewer, had also sought Nicholas Kiwi, but its offer of 4 dollars a share was rejected by the Nicholas Kiwi

Company sources said the founding Nicholas and Ramsay families had voted their combined stakes of about 45 percent in favor of the Consolidated proposal,

reduced operating losses in its basic For Takeover steel business.

In the third quarter of 1983, Bethlehem posted a net loss of \$42.9 million oo sales of \$1.2 bil-

For the first nine months of ligited purchase offer from Chicago 1984, Bethlehem incurred a net loss Pacific Corp. valued at about \$1.57 For the first nine months of of \$48 million, compared to a oet loss of \$136.1 million in the like 1983 period.

about a strike by automobile workers resulted in a sharp reduction in production and shipments during the third quarter," the company's chairman, Donald Trautlein, said.

Mr. Traotlein said that a "surge" in steel imports to more than 30 percent of the domestic market during the quarter "has caused us to lower our estimate of 1984 domestic industry shipments from 77 million to about 74 million tons. We now expect that Bethlehem will incur a loss for the fourth quarter and for the year 1984."

Operating profit for the third quarter was \$2.7 million, compared in an operating loss of \$54.2 million for the third quarter of 1983. For the first nine months of 1984, Bethlehem had operating profit of \$8.9 million, compared to an oper-ating loss of \$286.8 million in the

million reduction in employment costs for the third quarter and first nine months and will result in an additional \$31-million reduction in the fourth quarter, Mr. Trautlein

The company's basic steel segment had operating losses of \$13.4 million and \$28.3 million for the third quarter and first nine months of 1984, respectively, compared to operating losses of \$40.6 million and \$220.4 million for the like periods a year earlier. The reduced losses resulted from increased profitability in several product lines, Bethlehem said.

#### ADVERTISEMENT-

#### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS **Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed**

31 October 1984



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worthwide Fund Little — Offer Price Incl. 3% prelim, charge; ++ — daily stock
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#### Textron Board IBM Expected to Begin Selling Computer-Phone Package · IBM announced earlier this By Michael Schrage With Cedar, which has been unmonth that it intended to acquire der development at Rolm for more to begin early next year.

company outright since 1962,

voice telephones.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island - Textron Inc.'s board Wednesday unanimously rejected an unso-

The proposal is "not in the best "Record levels of steel imports holders," Raymond W. Caine Jr., a combined with customers' concern spokesman for the industrial cooglomerate, said. Chicago Pacific said earlier this

week it would not pursue its attempts to buy Textron if the board rejected the offer. Caine said Tex-tron intends to have no further negooations with Chicago Pacific. The board said its financial adviser suggested that Chicago Pacific's offer of \$43 a share was inadequate, Mr. Caine said. He said

acquisition. fo coosolodated New York Stock Exchange trading Tuesday, Textron rose \$1,125 in \$37.875 a

other factors that prompted the

board's rejection were the Illinois-

based company's failure to demon-strate it had the money for the

In 1983, Textron earned \$88.7 year-earlier period.

The previously announced restructuring of the company's pension trust investments, together with a restructuring of life insurance for retirees, resulted in a \$222 \$300 million in cash.

#### **GM Seen Posting** A \$1-Billion **Net in Quarter**

The Associated Press DETROIT - General Motors der. Corp. will turn a profit of more than \$1 billion in the fourth quarter, despite heavy production losses due in a strike in Canada, an ana-

They'll come in at about a bit more than a billion," said David Healy, automotive industry analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

cents a share."

plants by 36,000 members of the that first, crucial contact. United Auto Workers union on Mr. Beitz is a compactly built Oct. 17, created parts shortages and forced the layoff of 51,890 of GM's tailored suits that invariably sport 350,000 U.S. workers at 53 plants a rose in the lapel. In the early in 13 states. Accord was reached 1950s, he was the hand-picked over the weekend.

Washington Post Service NEW YORK - International the Santa Clara, California-based Business Machines Corp., through Rolm, a maker of office telecomits oewly acquired Rolm Corp. sub-sidiary, is expected to announce this week that it will begin market. for \$1.25 billion. This marked the first time IBM had purchased a ing office telephones and personal

computers as a single package. The new computer phones would be IBM's first voice-communications product in this country and would represent the computer giant's boldest challenge yet to PBXs, which is the central switch-American Telephooe & Tele-graph's dominance of the office voice telephones. communications marketplace.

This mix of the two technologies highlights what most industry experts believe to be the ultimate convergence of the telecommunications and data-processing PBX market, competing against AT&T and Northern Telecom.

# Europe Is Expected to Lag in Chips

LONDON - European semiconductor makers are likely to have "a tough time" increasing their market share in Europe, Dedy Sa-ban, director of marketing of Mo-

Jacobs Reports Avco Stake

The Associated Press MINNEAPOLIS - The Minneapolis financier, Irwin Jacobs, and several associates told the Securi-ties and Exchange Commission Tuesday that they have acquired a 6.5-percent stake in Avco Corp., a Greenwich, Connecticut, financial-services and acrospace company, lion. In 1985, he said, makers will "to obtain a substantial equity po-sition in the company."

torola Semiconductors Europe, a division of the U.S.-based Motor-

ola Inc., said Wednesday.

With more than \$650 million a

Mr. Saban said that although European makers are heavily involved in the expanding transistor and integrated-circuit markets they are oot technology leaders in the faster growing microprocessor and memory markets.

He said 1984 "has been the most phenomenal year the industry has ever seen" and forecast that by year-end the semiconductor market in non-Communist countries

than a year, a user would be able to send voice and data communications through the phone lines simultaneously.

The unit offers a high-resolution. 80-by-25-character screen bigh-The new office work station, speed data-communications abilicalled Cedar, blends IBM's poputy, a multiline personal phone, a lar personal computer and a telekerphone, a built-in calculator phone into a single desktop packand 512 kilobytes of memory. age Cedar links into Rolm's line of

The so-called "integrated workstation" offers one-touch "log-oo" for access to various databases and retrieving phone oumbers from the ate electronic mail and other opcomputer phone's directory. The computer comes with dual disc year in revenues and more than drives and unspecified "productivi-ty software." Software also enables 15,000 corporate eustomers, Rolm is a leader in the \$3-billion office it in emulate several different kinds of computer terminals.

The price of the package is expected to be more than \$4,200. which two analysts, who asked not to be named, described as "very

They point out that Cedar, when linked to a Rolm PBX, would immediately offer offices a local area network over which voice and data communications could easily be exchanged. Many experts believe that linking personal computers and large computers into networks creportunities that will improve whitecollar office productivity.

There are a variety of local area network approaches but some only link computers and exclude voice.

both voice and data makes it an appealing choice for building a local corporate communications net-

The announcement is also expected to include the introduction of Juniper, which is a telephone ottachment to the IBM personal computer that gives it Cedar-like capabilities. The Juniper adapter board is expected in sell for roughly

Other companies are exploring the integrated telephone-compoter workstation. Compaq Computer Corp., which makes an IBM-compatible computer, is reportedly developing a computer phone. So is Zaison Inc., of Houston.

AT&T does not oow offer o combined computer, phone package.

#### **COMPANY NOTES**

BCT Computer AG, which restart-up capital of £40 million (\$48 cently sold stock on West German million), will be primarily eogaged stock exchanges, has filed for bank- in issuing activity in foreign-curruptcy at the district court in Co-rency-denominat-ed paper and the logne, according to a court spokes—man. BCT Computer went public in February, but filed for receiver—ship in late September.

The district court in Court spokes—man. BCT Computer went public in February, but filed for receiver—ship in late September.

The district court in Court spokes—man. BCT Computer went public in February, but filed for receiver—ship in late September.

sioo program, with about 80 per-cent going for more than 200 stores in the Target and Mervyn's divi-

ship in late September.

Dayton Hudson Corp. says it plans a \$3.2-billion capital-expan
The institution was oot identified.

International Pharmaceutical Deutsche Bank AG said it is in Products Inc. said it entered into an start a new investment banking exclusive licensing agreement to subsidiary in London early in 1985 market anti-ulcer drugs being decalled Deutsche Bank Capital Mar-kets Ltd. The unit, which is to have

Jaguar PLC production workers agreed to a strike beginning Thursday for higher wages, after they rejected a compromise cash-for-shares offer, a Jaguar spokesman said. The strike call came after workers at the Browns Lane assembly plant overturned a previous vote in accept the offer. Workers at the Radford engine works and the Castle Bromwich plant also rejected the offer.

Ward White Group PLC said it has conditionally agreed in buy Burmah Oil Co. PLC's subsidiary, Halfords Lid., for an estimated £51.8 millioo (\$61.7 millioo). On completioo of the transaction, £32.5 million will be payable, with the rest due in six installments to February 1989, Ward White said.

# W. German Steel Baron Forging East-West Ties

(Continued from Page 11)

to help West Germany renew busions of the Krupp family members to of the Krupp family members to of the Krupp family members to helm Scheider, Krupp's executive oil was crucial to Hitler's was Europe that the war had torn asun-

"lo terms of implementing trade agreements, he probably had more influence than any other single businessman," said Angela Stent, an authority on East-West trade at Georgetown University in Wash-ington, D.C. "I see him as quite

Analyst Gary Glaser of Sanford Konrad Adenauer sent him on a C. Berstein & Co. Inc. in New York mission to explore the possibilities said he estimated the Canadian of restoring diplomatic ties with losses "will amount to about \$110 Poland. The ties had been severed telephone and receives diplomats, million after taxes, or about 35 since the war. They were not re- captains of industry or representasumed until 10 years later, but Mr. tives of the world of sport. The Canadian strike, begun at 13 Beitz was credited with making

man, who dresses impeccably in plenipotentiary of Alfried Krupp

He has the formal title of supervisory board chairman and has ruled Krupp like an iron-handed steel baroo of old. "I am the last of the steel barons," he said, half in jest, to a recent visitor. The race is

dying out," ington, D.C. "I see min as distribution of the important in re-establishing German trade with Eastern Europe, much day-to-day control. In his Essen office, amidst books and auto-see of kings. In 1960, for example, Chancellor graphed photographs of kings, popes, sheikhs, prime ministers and presidents whom be speaks of as his friends, he spends hours on the

But, associates say, much of his was not called in active duty but fore the reestablishment of diplotime is spent traveling widely on assigned in early 1940 to supervise matic ties — to reorganize Krupp business. "He is an extraordinarily the Borislav oil fields that had fall-

with him at least once a week to review business.

In one of his greatest coups, for example, and against stiff interna-docal competition, he was credited Colleagues say now Mr. Beitz with landing Krupp one of the larg-plays a key role in strategic, long- est contracts that the Soviet Union had ever let out, an agreement worth hundreds of millions of dollars to build steel mills in the Soviet Union. Mr. Beitz began his career in

1938 with Shell Oil Co. in Hamburg, the bustling port city that is salesmanship - which included the business center of northern Germany. But the war upset his plans. Because of his experience, he

Oil was crucial to Hitler's war board chairman and Mr. Beitz's machine and Mr. Beitz used the designated successor, who meets power it gave him to create unnec-Poles and Jews deportation to death camps.

> After the war, Mr. Beitz's success in expanding a large insurance company caught the eye of Alfried Krupp, then 45, the sole owner of the Krupp steel company. Mr. Krupp made Mr. Beitz his

personal representative and com-pany chairman. Mr. Beitz employed his management unconventionality and globetrotting numerous trips to eastern European capitals, sometimes as a Bonn government emissary in an era be-

#### IMF to Monitor Trade

MANILA - Officials from the International Monetary Fund will visit Manila shortly to monitor Philippine trade and industry, the essary jobs to spare thousands of Philippine News Agency said Wednesday.

It quoted Figaoce Mioistry sources as saying the IMF group will meet with officials from several

Gol	d Opti	OMS (prio	es in S/ec.).
Pross	Nos	Feb.	May
330	BM 950	19:25-20:25	
30	350-450	13:50:15:00	71.75-23.25
350	0.75- 1.75	9,00-10-50	17.00-1R.50
360		550-700	
370	0.05-0.50	375 525	9:25:10:25
300		250- 4D0	ASD ROD
200		175-325	475 425

# The Hard-Boiled Market

(Continued from Page 11)

Once the approximate position in the market cycle is determined, investors must devise a long-term view about where stocks are beaded. "Only those with a long-term view consistently make money," he accelerating inflationary period,"

—a lagging indicator — is no good predicting a leading indicator."

Taking the long-term view, he said; can be particularly advantageous m individual investors oow
that institutional investing has become performance-couscious and

"Not a hip-shooter, but if some- them more fat.

one waits until all the evidence is detect where stocks really are at the in, the opportunity has already So what is Mr. Farrell's own

long-term view?

"During the 1970s the most im-portant element for investors to recognize was that we were in an He dismissed economic predictions as our useful in guiding investments because "the economy were the ones to invest in he said. Companies with assets in the ground and those with rapid growth that could pass on prices were the ones to invest in he are a lagging indicator. "Now what's important is to understand we are in a disinflationary period."

frenetic in trading.

The successful investor, Mr. Farsaid, it is easier for them in an rell said, is "the fellow who can environment in which it is difficult make an investment decision on the in raise prices to make profits by cutting costs, since their size gives

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in militors, are in local currencles unless otherwise indicated

Canada	Bethlehem Steel	Greyhound		
	3rd Quar. 1994 1983	3rd Roor. 1984 1983		
Du Pont Canada	Revenue 1,360, 1,220, Net Loss 17.4 - 42.9	Revenue 574.9 599.0		
3rd Quar. 1984 1983	7 Months 1774 1783	Net Inc 023 3433 Per Shore 084 074		
Revenue 272.5	Revenue 4200. 3.570.	9 Months 1984 1983		
Per Share 0.54 0.44	Net Loss 480 1341	Revenue Lact 1710		
	1964 nets include sole of \$32	Not inc BLAS \$1.29		
9 Months 1994 1993 Revenue 887.5 di9.1	million.	Per Share 1.71 1.48		
Profit 36.1 22.7 Per Share 221 1.43		1983 nets include losses of		
Per Share 2.21 LAS		\$509,000 in quarter and of \$509,000 in 9 months from dis-		
	Cabot	continued generations and		
Husky Oil	475 Quar. 1794 1953	Science of \$769,000 in currents		
	Reverse ALL 3640	and of \$2.6 million in 9 months		
3rd Quer. 1984 1983 Profits 28.9 14.6	Net inc 27.82 9.44 Per Share 8.27 0.20	from relirement of debt.		
Profits 21.9 164 Per Shore 0.73 0.17	Year 1794 1753	Internorth		
9 Months 1984 1983	Revenue 1,750. (.560.	3rd Quar. (984 1983		
Reveruse 1,340, 1,220,	Net Inc 97.87 44.14	Revenue 1/40. 944.1		
Profil 45.9 28.5 Per Share 8.72 8.25	Per Shore 3.02 2.00	Net Inc 35.35 30.10		
Per Share 0.72 0.25		Per Share 0.52 0.49		
	· Comma Matala	9 Months 1994 1993		
Transcan, Pipeline	Comm. Metals	Revenue 4460, 1320, Net Inc 279.56 164.22		
3rd Quar. 1984 (983	Year 1994 1983	Net Inc 279.56 164.22 Per Shory 283 146		
Revenue 924.3 775.2	Revenue 1.170. 857.15 Nut Inc 9.7 8.09			
Profits 40.3 48.4	Per Share LSO 125	Kaiser Steel		
Per Share 0.45 9.54	Net Includes charge of \$1.1	3rd Quar. 1984 1983		
9 Months 1984 1983 Revenue 3,140, 2,470,	million vs gain of \$117,000	Revenue 457 427		
Profit 140. 2410.	from LIFQ inventory.			
Per Share 1.75 (.49		9 Months 1984 1983 Revenue 1865 1734		
	Dean Foods	Revenue 1865 1736		
		a: less.		
United States	3rd Quer. 1984 1983			
Office Didies	Revenue 229.7 199.1	Nucor		
Amer. General	Per Share 0.44 0.31	3rd Quar. 1984 1982		
2rd Quer. 1794 1985	7 Months 1984 1983	Revenue 165.5 145.2		
Oper Net 90.35 71.25	Revenue 6715 6093	Nel Inc (1,77 7,36		
Over Short 8.61 0.69	Net inc			
9 Months 1984 1783	Per Share 1.34 1.11	7 Months 1964 1995 Revenue 48A5 3725		
Oper Net 2773 2140		Revenue 484.5 372.5 Net inc 24.28 15.71		
Oper Share 1.27 2.07	Results restated for 3-for-9 soll in April.	Net inc 2428 1571 Per Shore 1.86 1.12		
	Change was admit by			

Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on October 29, 1984: U.S. \$141.63.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

# NEDBANK PROFIT AND FINAL DIVIDEND

# PROFIT

The net taxed income after provision for all known losses and contingencies and after transfers to internal reserves attributable in shareholders of the Nedbank Group Limited for the year ended 30 September 1984 amounted to R105, 1-million (1983 - R121,6-million).

Earnings per share for the year under review amounted to 116,9 cents (1983 - 137,1 cents).

For the year ended 30 September 1984

1984 1983 Taxed income after transfers to internal reserves 105 059 000 121 587 000 Less: Dividends in shareholders 60 347 000 61 145 000 61 240 000 Retained income brought forward 9 272 000 9 051 000 53 186 000 70 291 000 Less: Transfer to disclosed reserves 41088 000 61 019 000 Retained income R12 098 000 R9 272 000 Fully paid shares io issue 89 890 155 88 690 161 Earnings per share Dividends per share 116,9 cents 137,1 cents 68,0 cents 68,0 cents REVIEW

The results reflect difficult conditions in the financial markets and the downturn of the South African economy which occurred during the year under review. Profits were affected by an increased bad debt experience. The sharp rise in interest rates had an adverse impact on the financing costs of the portfolios of fixed interest bearing assets, including gilts, held by the banks in the Group and so was also a causal factor behind the decrease in profits.

1984 1983 Taxed income first half year R50 377 000 R44 484 000 Taxed income second half year R54 682 000 R77 103 000 Taxed income full year R 105 059 000 R121 587 000

An unchanged total dividend of 68 cents will absorb R61 145 000 leaving R43 914 000 to be added to the

reserves of the Group.

The surplus capital of the group banking companies at 30 September 1984 amounted to R197 000 000 (30 September 1983 – R131 000 000) which is considered more than adequate to meet the Group's needs during the forthcoming financial year.

#### FINAL DIVIDEND

Shareholders are advised that a final dividend has been declared of 47 cents which, together with the interim dividend of 21 cents per share, makes a total dividend for the year ended 30 September 1984 of 68 cents per

The final dividend will be payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at close of business Dividend warrants in respect of this dividend will be posted on or about 29 November 1984. Non-resident shareholders' tax will be deducted from dividends payable to non-resident shareholders.

The transfer registers will close from 3 November 1984 to 10 November 1984. Shareholders who changed their address should notify the transfer secretaries immediately. The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held to Johannesburg on 30 November 1984.

By order of the Board

D A Peterson Secretary

23 October 1984

Bl Main Street, Johannesburg Texasler Secretaries: France Street Registram (Ptvl Lumited, Supe Centre, 10 France Street, Johannesburg, 2001, PO Box 61178, Marshalltown, 2107.

Page 14	IN	TERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBU	NE, THURSDAY, NOVEME
Tobles include the notionwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street  17 About 1	12 Months High Law Stock  Div. Vid. PE 188 High Law Good. Chron  A42a. 29% NorTe1	12.46coff	12 Marth High Law Stack Div, Vid. PE 18th High Law High Law Stack Div, Vid. PE 18th High L  14 7th ReadBi Ad 43 54 1847 5th 14 7th ReadBi Ad 43 54 1847 5th 15 7th ReadBi Ad 43 54 1847 5th 16 7th ReadBi Ad 43 54 18 57 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
(Continued from Page 12)  17': 21's Mobil: 220 7.4 8 4735 30\text{18} 29\text{18} 29\text{18} \text{18} 18 18 19 29\text{18} 29\text{18} \text{18} 18 19 29\text{18} 19\text{18} 191	130. 27% Objected 1.30 1.42 1.24 1.27% 1.28 1.27% 1.27% 1.27% 1.28 1.27% 1.27% 1.28 1.27% 1.27% 1.28 1.27% 1.27% 1.28 1.27% 1.28 1.27% 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28	1647   1046   Philipholin   .48   130   16   116   1544	### 254 Revining 4.18 25 7 24 25% 1.18 25
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CORN (CNY)  5.000 bu minimum dollors per bushel  1.33 2.72 Doc 2.7414 2.754 2.74 2.741 + 1.0  1.30 2.8517 Awr 1.814 2.834 2.81 2.8114 + 1.0  1.30 2.8517 Awr 2.87 2.874 2.845 2.8714 + 1.0  2.21 2.8634 1.01 2.914 2.914 2.914 2.914 4.0  2.211 2.8634 1.01 2.914 2.914 2.914 2.914 4.0  2.211 2.8634 1.01 2.914 2.914 2.914 2.914 4.0  2.211 2.8634 1.01 2.914 2.914 2.92 2.914 4.0  2.715 2.7312 Doc 2.824 2.83 2.824 2.854 2.854  2.704 Awr 2.834 2.83 2.824 2.83 2.824 2.83  2.704 Awr 2.704 0.000 inf. 147.514 off 457  2.704 2.8817 Nov 8.16 4.27 4.34 4.74 4.754 1.0  7.724 2.8817 Nov 8.16 4.27 4.35 4.77 4.71 4.954 7.77 4.91 8.7917 Awr 4.834 4.874 4.454 4.574 4.154 4.77 7.77 4.91 8.7917 Awr 4.834 4.874 4.454 4.574 4.154 4.77 7.77 4.91 8.7917 Awr 4.834 4.874 4.454 4.574 4.154	72.00 56.00 Jon 59.45 59.46 59.45 64.50 +1.40 17.20 57.10 Mor 60.50 61.70 64.20 61.40 +1.25 17.50 57.10 Mor 60.50 61.70 64.20 61.45 61.75 +1.25 18.25 59.46 Jul 63.00 63.75 63.00 63.05 +1.20 82.10 61.70 58.0 63.85 64.70 63.75 63.00 63.05 +1.20 82.10 64.70 58.0 63.85 64.70 63.75 63.00 63.05 64.70 64.7	Sperit Cardo   Tourist Govordes \$2,00007	Soles Reures are unofficial. Yearly highs on the previous St vesics plus the current week, but higher day, Where a self or shock the vesics higher are visited as a strong of the previous St vesics plus the current week, but higher stood or shore has been poid, the vesics high-dividend are shown for the previous orbit only. Unlined are shown for the previous orbit only. Unlined are shown for the previous orbit only. Unlined and strong or previous dividend are shown for the previous distriction of the common orbit of dividend plus stack dividend on extra (s).  — Carnoul rate of dividend plus stack dividence or liquident no dividend.
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Prev. Day Open Int. 46,227 of 389  SOV BE AN MEAL (CET) 100 lons; Gollars per lon 777.03   41,20   Dec 151,90   152,20   151,80   154,40   +1,30   777.03   41,20   Dec 151,90   152,20   157,50   157,70   +1,30   788.05   153,50   Alor   61,50   144,60   143,00   144,10   +1,40   789.07   153,50   Alor   61,50   174,20   172,20   162,20   Alor   174,50   172,20   172,30   +1,20   789.08   161,20   Jul   174,50   172,50   174,00   75,30   +1,20   789.09   161,20   Jul   174,50   175,50   174,00   75,30   +1,20   789.09   161,20   Jul   174,50   175,50   174,00   74,10   789.00   161,20   Jul   174,50   175,50   174,00   74,10   789.00   178,50   Dec 178,50   178,50   174,50   174,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   178,50   789.00   789.00   178,50   789.00   789.	Est Sotes 1.442 Prev, Soles 1.274 Prev, Dav Open Int. 1.6374 p188  PALLACIUM (NTMR) 100 frow 0.7 delikers sper oz 1779 124.50 Dec 139.50 141.90 135.75 141.50 +2.14 143.50 134.50 Mer 135.75 137.90 135.75 141.50 +2.14 143.50 134.50 Mer 135.75 137.90 136.50 137.50 +1.75 139.30 121.30 June 134.22 125.50 134.20 126.50 +1.75 149.30 121.80 June 134.22 125.50 134.50 126.50 +1.75 149.30 121.80 Dec 133.75 125.00 124.35 136.50 +1.75 120.30 120.30 Dec 133.75 125.00 124.35 136.50 +1.75 120.50 120.50 120.50 120.50 120.50 120.50 120.50 Prev, Day Open Int. 6.200 um 27  GOLO (COME X) 100 frey oz. dollaros oer frey oz. 354.80 335.10 Nov. 332.40 -20	LUMNER (CMR) 170.000 bd. ft. 6 per 1.000 bd. ft. 170.000 bd. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft. ft	stock dividend:
1.77 Sep 5.11 Sques Prev-Soles BEJ Prev Day Open Int 4.444 up 103  Livestock  CATYLE (CMR) ed. 103 CATYLE (CMR) at 103 CATYLE	#6.50 387.50 Apr 32.46 -1.20 445.70 201.10 Jun 201.20 201.20 407.50 402.50 -1.20 407.50 405.50 Aug 201.20 201.20 407.50 402.50 -1.20 20	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	Oct. 31  Figures in starting per metric ton. Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton. Gold in U.S. dollars per metric ton. Gold in U.S. dollars per ounce.  High: Law Close Previous SUGAR  Dec 137.65 124.60 127.60 146.00 124.60 124.60 May 164.20 164.61 164.00 164.20 164.60 164.00 May 164.20 164.61 164.00 164.20 166.00 164.00 164.00 164.00 167.00 170.00 Oct 180.80 178.65 127.60 128.20 177.60 177.60 Dec N.T. N.T. 187.20 186.00 186.00 178.00 Ado 77.65 17.65 127.60 185.00 186.00 186.00 186.00 Dec N.T. N.T. 187.20 186.00 186.00 186.00 186.00  Accordance of Starts of S
### 43.28 Nov 47.25 47.40 44.90 47.02 —35 19 19 10 48.75 10 10 48.00 48.17 48.00 48.00 —30 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	ESI, Soles Prev. Soled EA17 Prev. Doy Open Int. 12457 up 318 US YNNASUNY BONDS (CBT) (8 pcf-3100,000-pts & 23eds of 100 pcf)	7.57 7.52 Avg 7.44 + 34 7.57 7.50 7.40 0cc 7.44 + 34 7.57 7.50 7.40 0cc 7.44 + 34 7.57 7.57 7.42 Jan 24.4 + 34 7.57 7.47 7.47 7.47 7.47 7.47 7.47 7.4	COCOA  Oct N.T. N.T. Ess. — 1,951 2,255  Dec 1,958 1,951 1,942 1,944 1,950 1,952  Acar 1,952 1,947 1,971 1,970 1,952 1,971  Acar 1,952 1,948 1,952 1,958 1,971 1,972  Jir 1,952 1,958 1,958 1,958 1,971 1,973  Dec 1,950 1,950 1,956 1,956 1,957 1,959  Dec 1,950 1,950 1,956 1,956 1,957 1,959  Last 1,950 1,950 1,956 1,956 1,957 1,959  Last 1,950 1,950 1,956 1,956 1,957 1,959  Last 1,950 1,956 1,956 1,956 1,957 1,959  Last 1,950 1,956 1,956 1,956 1,957 1,959  Last 1,950 1,956 1,956 1,956 1,956 1,956 1,956  New 1,950 2,956 2,971 2,956 2,956 2,956 1,956  Acar 2,956 2,956 2,957 2,956 2,956 2,956 1,956  Acar 2,956 2,956 2,956 2,956 2,956 2,956 1
67-500 (bit - Certin per lb. 134-27   139-20   134-05   138-46   +2-72   154-50   118-40   Dec   134-27   139-20   134-51   134-51   +1-96   152-00   172-01   Anov   131-50   131-55   121-55   131-55	69-14 53-18 Dec 48-9 48-14 47-25 67-2516 48-29 57-6 Mor 47-21 47-23 46-30 46-3020	SP COMP. INGEX (CME) speints and cents 177.20 150.70 Dec 197.20 170.45 168.45 168.95 -55 182.25 153.30 Mor 172.30 173.30 171.40 172.00 -50 Est. Soies Prev. Seles \$6.301 Prev. Dov Open Int. 44.87 up 842 VALUE L(NE (KCBY) speints and cents 170.00 164.65 Dec 184.00 185.70 187.00 -1.55 197.40 172.00 Jun 187.00 188.40 186.70 187.00 -1.50 197.40 172.00 Jun 197.00 188.40 186.70 187.00 -60 Est. Soies Prev. Soies 3.201 Prev. Dov Open Int. 44.77 up 867 NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents 180.55 86.70 Dec 77.00 184.6 97.40 97.55 -45 180.60 97.00 Jun 187.00 381.80 187.00 97.55 -45 180.60 97.00 Jun 187.00 381.80 187.00 -60 180.50 97.00 97.50 97.00 97.55 -45 180.50 97.00 Jun 187.00 381.80 187.00 -60 180.50 97.00 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.00 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.00 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.00 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.00 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.00 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 97.50 180.50 97.50	CC: 25.92 24.75 774.95 277.55 271.00 274.00 New 204.95 277.55 227.75 274.00 25.75 274.00 New 204.95 277.55 227.75 274.00 25.75 274.00 New 204.95 277.55 227.75 274.00 25.75 274.00 New 204.95 277.55 277.55 274.00 New 204.05 274.05 274.05 274.05 274.05 New 204.05 274.05 274.05 274.05 274.05 New 204.05 274.05 274.05 New 204.05 274.05 274.05 New 204.05
Prev. Dov Coen Int. 10,347 off 75  SUGAE WORLD 11 (NTCSEE1  114,000 fbs. Cents per fb.  13,300 441 Jon 5,30 5,35 5,30 5,35 -43  13,44 424 Andr 5,77 5,89 5,74 5,83  13,45 5,25 Andr 6,70 6,21 6,06 6,14 7,91  19,5 5,57 Jul 6,79 4,48 6,29 4,41  19,5 5,57 Jul 6,79 4,48 6,29 4,70  19,5 5,57 Jul 6,79 4,48 6,29 4,70  19,5 5,57 Jul 6,79 4,48 6,29 4,97 6,97  19,5 6,55 Jul 6,79 4,78 6,78 6,99 -0,33  19,5 6,55 Jul 6,79 7,57 7,34 +06  19,5 6,55 Jul 6,79 7,57 7,34 +06  19,5 6,55 Jul 6,79 7,57 7,34 7,57 7,55 Est Sales 6,560 Prev. Sales 12,671	Priv. Day Quan Int. 9,856 of 122  CEDAT. DNPOSIT (1864) SI million-pits of 198 ect  10.11	Commodity Indexes  Close Previous  N.A. ( 950.50 t Residers L895.30 1.897.90  D.J. Futures 127.56 126.93  Com. Research Bureau N.A. 251.80  Market Guide  CSY: Chicase Beard of Yrade  CME: Chicase Mercanille Exchange	Today Previous  High wrote connect controllers:  spot 1,004.20 1,013.0 1,072.00 1,073.00  1 months 1,104.00 1,014.00 1,014.00 1,014.00  smot 1,074.00 1,075.00 1,072.00 1,022.00  3 months 1,110.00 1,112.00 1,122.00 1,022.00  3 months 2,110.00 1,112.00 1,122.00 1,022.00  3 months 9,700.00 9,735.00 9,750.00 7,700.00  1 months 305.90 275.90 375.00 340.00  2 months 305.90 326.00 340.00 340.00  2 months 305.00 340.00 340.00  2 months 305.00 340.00 340.00  3 months 364.00 446.50 627.00 637.00  3 months 440.00 446.50 627.00 637.00  3 months 540.00 446.50 627.00 637.00
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IRSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1984 17 Mortifs High Law Stock Dhv. Yid. PE 100s High Low Quest. Chine South in Sou 하는 사람들은 보고 있는 것을 보고 있는 것을 되었다. 그는 것을 보고 있는 것을 보고 있다. 그것을 보고 있는 것을 보고 있는 것을 보고 있는 것을 보고 있다. 그것을 보고 있는 것을 보고 있다. 그것을 보고 있는 것을 보고 있다. 그것을 보고 있다고 있다. 그것을 보고 gins with data of spill. Paris Commodities on Commodities Oct. 31 Oct. 31

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Saleninvest Losses Bring Debt-Postponement Bid

STOCKHOLM - Saleninvest

AB, the Swedish shipping group, said Wednesday that it has asked

the government and banks for a

moratorium on debt repayments

moratorium on debt repayments
because it expects significant losses
this year. It attributed the losses to
the high dollar and continued
weakness in the shipping market.
The group will sell off some assets and operations, and and will be
reconstructed financially, the statement said. Shipping analysts said
that Saleninvest's problems also
stemmed from losses from its fleet
of refrigerator ships, one of the

of refrigerator ships, one of the world's largest.

> Asian Commodities Oct. 31

**DM Futures Options** Oct. 31

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a, S&P 100 Index Options Oct. 30  $\Phi_{i,j}$ Chicago Beard 

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# How The Morgan Bank's financial analysts help clients solve complex problems



Shown at an appliance manufacturer in France are Morgan analysis Lam Ngoven-Phionig, London, Herbert Lohness, Frankfurt, Sybille Wenger-Schneider, Paris, Terry Eccles, New York-based head of the bank's financial analysis in Europe, Jonathan Engel, Brussels.

International companies, big and small, face challenging financial questions when planning growth strategies. Many of them turn to the Financial Analysis Department at The Morgan Bank for answers which are both knowledgeable and creative.

This department has more than 100 financial analysts and advisors based in 18 countries around the world. These professionals know their clients' finances and businesses. They also know the industries and countries in which their clients operate. No other bank or consulting firm can match this special resource, and its unique combination of business, strategic, and financial expertise.

The global structure of the department means each member of the team can call upon relevant experience and information sources throughout the network to arrive at creative and well-informed solutions to the client's problems.

Here are some recent examples of how we help clients with strategic financial planning.

☐ An expanding French food company identified a prospective acquisition in the U.S. We answered these four key questions for them: What is the outlook for our target company? How much is it worth? How leveraged can it be and still be independently financed? What would the acquisition do to our own financial structure?

☐ A U.S. multinational asked us about listing one of its subsidiaries on the German stock exchange: How receptive will the market be to a preferred issue? What is the likely market value of our common stock?

☐ A U.K. company contemplating major changes in its business and financial strategy asked us to advise them on the following issues: How do different capital markets perceive our company? How do we go about improving these perceptions? Given our strategic objectives, expected financial condition, and market perceptions, what is our optimal mix of various debt and equity securities?

☐ A privately-held Belgian company plan-

ning to change its group structure asked us to value its U.S. subsidiary for tax purposes.

☐ A U.S. company wanting to export to Europe asked us to look at the following questions for nine different countries: What is the market demand for our product in the next few years? What are typical contract terms? Who are the major potential customers? What local characteristics should we be sensitive to in order to improve our chances of success?

☐ A German industrial company balked at the asking price of an acquisition candidate. They wanted to know: How do our perception of value and theirs differ? What would be a fair price? How should we finance the deal?

For more on how we might help you answer strategic financial questions like these, talk with the Morgan banker who calls on your company, or write to Terence C. Eccles, Vice President, Financial Analysis Department, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015.

The Morgan Bank

D 16			TO THE PARTY NOVEMBER 1 100		<del></del>
Page 16	12 North Sts. Close	12 Month Sts. Close	THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 198	12 Month Stack Div. Yat PE 1005 High Low Qual. Chine	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yal. P8 1805 High Low Quol.
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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

# \$1,200,000,000



# Occidental Petroleum Corporation

1,200,000 Units

\$1,200,000,000 9.65% Senior Subordinated Notes due 1994 (Interest payable April 15 and October 15)

with

6,000,000 Shares of Convertible Exchangeable Preferred Stock

Drexel Burnham Lambert

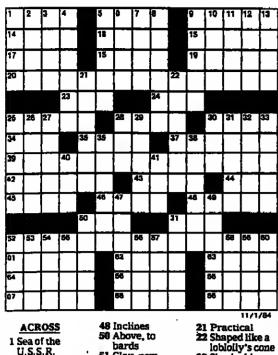
**The First Boston Corporation** 

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette SECURITIES CORPORATION

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

October 1984



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New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

#### DENNIS THE MENACE



IF I HAVE ANY GRAY HAIRS, IT'S ALL MARGARET'S FAULT !\*



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**PEANUTS** 

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Montreal



# **BOOKS**

EMPIRES OF THE SKY: The Politics, Contests and Cartels of **World Airlines** 

By Anthony Sampson. 254 pp. £9.95. Hodder & Stoughton, 47 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DP.

Reviewed by Joseph Fitchett

A IR TRAVEL has lost in glamor as it has gained in popularity in the postwar decades, turning into what one airline chief called "a business of putting burns on seats." As the airlines played an ever-larger role in daily life — first for businessmen and officials, then for tourists and airborne backpackers, the business slipped increasingly into anonymity, occasionally broken by a flurry of interest over safety or the cost-cutting adventures of a maverick like Sir Freddie Laker.

Yet the airlines — and the governments that decide or regulate the cost and pattern of air services — powerfully influence global economic developments.

The booming Pacific rim, for example, owes its prosperity partly to the links forged by hustling, competitive airlines in Asia in the last

During the Asia boom in the 1970s, the Common Market remained commercially fragmented, and European airlines, with their cartel-like restrictions and high prices, were conspicuously part of the problem.

Sporadically, the airlines — once a source of national pride — have attracted headlines, usually because of safety worries. Recently, because republic secretly because

however, public scrutiny has started to become more insistent as awareness spreads of their importance in the industrial countries' econo-

my.

Air travel has made more people aware of how much more expensive it is to fly in Europe than in the United States or Asia. And the U.S. drive for deregulation and unrestrained competition—now being echoed in Britain—have heightened interest in this very special

Anthony Sampson's new book, "Empires of the Sky," is a timely look at the world's airlines. While less colorful than Sampson's books about the multinationals, the oil industry and the arms business, "Empires of the Sky" is a highly readable account of a major chapter of modern commercial history.

Sampson recounts the airlines' origins, their struggle to conquer global markets and their current business problems. No one else has explained so clearly how the decision of the airlines, led by Pan Am, to invest in the 747 jumbo jets, amid world depression, plunged the airline industry into economic disequilibri-

The crisis revived the debate about the airlines: should they be allowed to compete, with some going bankrupt, or should the world continue to subsidize uncompetitive airlines? Sampson, who threads this question through his book, discovers a consistent pattern; the behavior and the fate of airlines cannot be

separated from government policies. Even when they are privately owned — such as Pan

Am, Swissair and Japan Air Lines — airlines seem to be too important to national sover-

righty to be left to stockholders.

While surlines ostensibly compete with smiling air hostesses, reclining seats or four-course dinners the ultimate contest is between governments fighting with every diplomatic weapon for their national interests: no country not even free enterprise Chile - can safely

leave its national interest to foreign airlines and open skies," Sampson writes.

His book's most vivid episode is a well-documented account of Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain, the ill-fated attempt to break airfares over the Atlantic with a low-cost, no-frills

Laker was beaten by many factors: misjudgment, bad luck and his competitors. Misjudgment showed in buying planes before he had a use for them. Bad luck hit often. The oil crises drove costs up and traffic down. At a critical moment in Laker's fortunes, Skytrain's workhorse, the DC-10 jumbo built by McDonnell Donelas, was temporarily grounded after Douglas, was temporarily grounded after crashes. His real problem, however, was the European airlines leagued against him. Laker argued that his flights would benefit the industry by beinging into the market "forgotten men" who had never flown because it was too

expensive.

Europe's airlines, however, resisted bitterly. When they discovered Laker planned feeder airlines throughout Europe to dovetail with his cheap trans-Atlantic flights, they struck.

Sampson quotes from a barrage of threatening telexes from European airlines to McDonnell Douglas, who were taking stock in the Laker operation as partial payment for their planes. The messages were remarkably similar: unless McDonnell Douglas withdrew support from Laker, the U. S. manufactner would never sell another airliner in Europe. Symptomatic of the European executives hatred, some of the of the European executives' hatred, some of the sharpest "nasti-grams" came from the French airline UTA, which was not even competing with Laker.

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In the wake of Laker's collapse in 1982, pressure has been growing on European air-lines to cut their fares. Along with the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany are theoretically committed to freer competition, while the strongholds of state control, led by Air France, insist that less protection would worsen the airlines' grave financial difficulties.

In the end, Sampson concludes, it is Europe's politicians, oot its airline chiefs, who will determine whether the barriers will come down in Europe's skies.

Joseph Fitchett is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

#### World's Biggest Crossword Puzzle?

Agence France-Presse
BRUSSELS — Roger Bouckaert, 53, a Belgian prison guard, claims to have compiled the world's largest crossword puzzle with 25,283 words, or 5,000 more than the current high in the Guinness Book of Records. It took him 31/2

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

N the diagramed deal, after a weak two-bid by East and a three-club overcall by South. North raised to game, reaching the best con-tract for his partnership. A trump lead would have been effective, but West not unnaturally produced the diamond ace and South was in control. ruffed.

Or so it might seem.

A trump shift would cow have been too late, for South can score two diamond ruffs, two spade tricks and the heart king as well as his trumos.

West shifted to a spade, and South flow thought that he could take three diamond ruffs in the dummy. He could then use the spade king for a diamond discard and not be dependent on the position of the

spade king. But when he then the Ace and played a diamond. space king, but when he then the Ace and played a diamond. His uppercuts had served to score a trick for his partner's starting an uppercut plan. South overruffed with the nine, ruffed another diamond and played another spade. This time East ruffed with the club server and was again over club seven and was again over-

The last diamond was ruffed with dummy's last trump, leav-ing this position:

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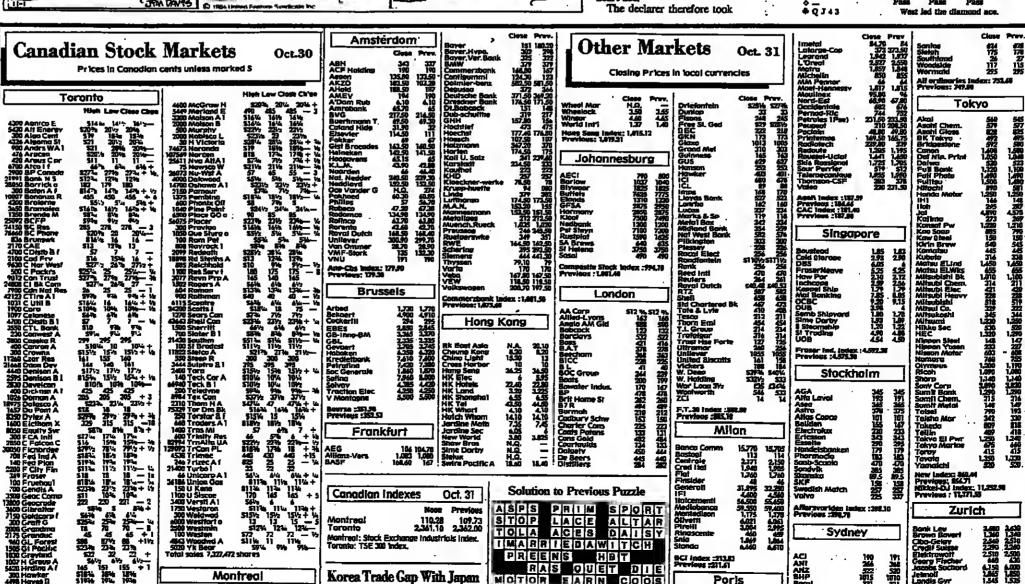
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the spade ace, ruffed and dia- When a heart was led from mond and threw a heart on the dummy, East stepped in with

SOUTH West Pass Pass



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- South Kores's trade

Korea Trade Gap With Japan

deficit with Japan widened to \$2.45 billion in the first nine months of

this year, from \$2.16 billion in the 1983 period, the Trade Ministry said Wednesday. It said the trade deficit with Japan amounted to \$2.88 billion for all of 1983.

Page 19

Willie Hernandez raising a toast to himself Tuesday at his home in Puerto Rico after learning of his Cy Young award.

# Hernandez Edges Quisenberry For Baseball Cy Young Award

carry the Detroit Tigers to a baseball world championship, won the American League Cy Young Five points were Award on Tuesday in a close vote over Dan Quisenberry of the Kansas City Royals.

"I shank Sparky Anderson for giving me the chance." Hernandez said of the Tigers' manager. "Sparky gave me the ball every single day to do what I did this year."
The 28-year-old left-hander, who had pitched in relative obscurity since 1977, posted a 9-3 record in 1984 with a 1.92 ERA. He had 32

saves in 33 possible save situations. He won the award with 12 firstplace votes and seven each for second and third places from the 26member panel of the Baseball Writers Association of America two representing each club in the league. He finished with a total of

Quisenberry had 44 saves, one

NEW YORK — Willic Hernandez, the relief pitcher who helped leave than the major-league record. Dan Petry of the Detroit Tigers, along with a 6-3 record and 2.64 Frank Viola of the Minnesota dez, the relief pitcher who helped leave than the major-league record. Dan Petry of the Detroit Tigers. votes, eight for second and two for and Dave Stieb of the Toronto Blue

> Five points were gwarded for a and one for a third.

League reliever and the second De- 2.83 ERA. troit pitcher to win the award. Re-lievers Sparky Lyle of the 1977 New York Yankees and Rollie Fin-with a 34-32 lifetime record. He the Baltimore Orioles in 1969.

long-term contract that originated with another club, Hernandez has

gaining ploy.

"I'd be willing to sacrifice a few dollars to stay in Detroit but not too many dollars." he said from his home in Puerto Rico. "I don't want to leave Detroit. I want to share my future with Detroit. I believe we Rick Sutdiffe, who was have the ball club to win a lot more. I want to stay there. The fans there deserve a winner.

Under the basic agreement beween players and management, Detroit has until March 15 in which to negotiate a contract with Hernandez. After that. Hernandez would become a free-agent.

Following the leaders in the voting were Bert Blyleven of the Cleveland Indians, who had a 19-7 re-cord and a 2.87 ERA; Mike Boddicker of the Orioles, who was the league's only 20-game winner with a 20-11 mark and a 2.87 ERA;

Petry had an 18-8 record with a first-place vote, three for a second 3.24 ERA. Viola was 18-8 with a 3.24 ERA, Morris was 19-11 with a Hernandez is the third American 3.60 ERA and Stieb was 16-8 with a

gers of the 1981 Milwaukee Brew- lifted himself over the 500 mark ers previously won and Denny with a 9-4 record in 1983 for the McLain of the Tigers won it in 1968 Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia and shared it with Mike Cuellar of Phillies.

The Tigers acquired him and Hernandez is in the midst of re-negotiating his contract with the the Phillies on March 24, 1984, for Tigers. Since he is completing a catcher John Wockenfuss and outfielder Glenn Wilson.

Assigned to the bullpen, Herthe right to demand a trade. He nandez proved again the tremen-exercised that right on Monday, dous importance of a reliever who but it was seen essentially as a barnings. The Tigers jumped off to a 35-5 start and breezed to the title in

Rick Sutdiffe, who was traded to the Chieago Cubs last June 13 by Cleveland, won the National League Cy Young Award last week, It was the first time both Cy Young awards were won by pitchers who were traded to their teams earlier the same year.

Petry, Det Viola, Min



Before the 1984 season, Hernan-dez had just 27 saves in his seven-Belanger takes control during their NHL game on Tuesday. The Penguins triumphed, 4-3.

# Lemieux Helps Penguins Beat Wings

PITTSBURGH -- Though personally disappointed with his per-

formance so far this season, Mario Lemieux, the Pittsburgh Penguins heralded top draft choice, is im-pressing both teammates and opponents with his poise and play-

"He didn't lonk like a kid to me," the Detroit veteran Ron Duguay said Tuesday night after the 19year-old Lemieux helped lead the Penguins to a 4-3 victory over the and Chicago 5, Minnesoia 5. Red Wings by setting up two goals

**NHL FOCUS** with perfect passes. "When the pressure was on, he was right there.

He really kept his poise." Elsewhere in the National Hockey League, it was Edmonton 7. Vancouver 0; the New York Is-

The Penguins' new coach, Bob Berry, also praised Lemieux's play in the victory, which put the rebuilding team at .500 (4-4) for the second time this season and for just the third time since Jan. 23, 1982. The triumph also gave the Penguins a 4-1 record at home - the best

history. Lemieux has seven assists in eight games, hut he is more concerned about the fact that he has scored just one goal so far this

start at home in the club's 18-year

"I could play a lot better," Le-mieux said, "I think maybe I'm trying 100 hard, I'm so anxious to get goals. I'm trying very hard to get them, but there's no going." While Lemieux continued his

scoring slump Tuesday night, the veteran Wayne Babych, picked up from St. Louis in the supplemental draft shortly before the start of the season, showed signs of breaking out of a similar slump that has dogged him since he scored 54 goals for the Blues in 1980-81.

Babych scored two goals against the Red Wings - one which broke a 1-1 tie in the second period and then the eventual winner. His second goal, scored 7:55 into the final period, was the Penguins' only power-play goal in seven tries against Greg Stefan, the Red Wings' goalie.

The rookie Warren Young scored his fifth goal of the season for Pittsburgh, while Mike Bullard tailied the Penguins' other goal to open the scoring in the first period.

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# Gamble on Eaton Pays Off for Jazz In 117-111 Victory Over the Knicks

United Press International SALT LAKE CITY, Utah -The Utah Jazz gambled when they drafted Mark Eaton, a 7-foot-4 (2.23-meter) former reserve center at UCLA whom they hoped could be a force in the National Basketball Association. On Tuesday night their bet paid off as Eaton grabbed 19 rebounds and blocked seven shots in helping the Jazz 10 a 117-111 triumph over the New York year at UCLA.

"Give the big kid the credit," said the Knicks' coach, Hubie Brown, "He stopped Pat Cummings by blocking his shots." Ea-ton also scored 13 points to go along with Darrell Griffith's game-

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was Los Angeles Lakers: 144, Golden State 110; Detroit 124, Cleveland 107; Washington 119, Atlanta 104; Philadelphia 118. New Jersey 96; Houston 106, Dallas 84; Chicago

gold to make

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109, Kansas City 104; San Antonio you'll be 0-82. But you didn't see 126. Denver 118; Phoenix 99, Los the real Jazz in those first two Angeles Clippers 96, and Portland

Eaton was Utah's fourth-round draft pick in 1982 after playing in

#### **NBA FOCUS**

"He's come a long way." said James Bailey, a forward for the Knicks. "I remember when he came into the league, he couldn't walk and chew gum at the same

Utah outscored New York, 19-5, during the final six minutes and hit the last nine points to take its first victory in three starts this season. "It's good to get the first win out of the way," said the Jazz' coach, Frank Layden. "There are doubters when you're 0-2, and you wonder if

# **SPORTS BRIEFS**

#### **Orioles Clinch Series With Japanese**

TOKYO (AP) - The Baltimore Orioles erupted for four runs in the ninth inning Wednesday to beat the Hiroshima Toyo Carp, 7-5, clinching their five-game exhibition series with Japan's baseball champions. The victory was the third straight for the American League team following a 1-0 loss in the series opener last Saturday. Baltimore also came from behind in its two previous triumphs, both by 5-3 scores.

#### Mandlikova Upset in First Round

Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, in Tuesday's opening round of the \$150,000 all these guys are gone."

European women's indoor tennis tournament, then reached the quarterfinals with a 7-6, 6-0 victory Wednesday over Carina Karlsson of Sweden.

Manuela Maleeva, the No. 2 seed from Bulgaria, reached the quarterfinals by trouncing Renee Uys of South Africa. 6-1, 6-0.
In a first-round match, Katerina Maleeva, Manuela's 15-year-old

sister, moved ahead after eighth-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany was forced to retire because of bronchitis after trailing the Bulgarian, 2-6.

In other matches Wednesday. Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia stopped Myriam Schropp of West Germany. 6-7, 6-2, 6-3, and Renata Sasak of Yugoislavia defeated Patricia Bonsignori of Italy, 6-2, 6-1.

# Evert vs. Hobbs in Wightman Opener LONDON (UPI) — Chris Evert Lloyd, unbeaten in Wightman Cup singles since 1971, was paired with Anne Hobbs in the opening match Thursday of the annual Wightman Cup tennis series between the United States and Britain at London's Royal Albert Hall. Annabel Croft, an

English ball girl in 1980, and Alycia Moulton, a replacement for the

injured Kaihy Jordan, were drawn for Thursday's second singles match.

The United States holds a 45-10 series edge, with Britain's last victory coming in 1978. The cup is decided on a best-of-seven series.

The draw: Thursday — Hobbs vs. Evert; Croft vs. Moulton. Friday — Jo Durie vs. Barbara Potter; Amanda Brown and Virgina Wade vs. Evert and Moulton (doubles). Saturday — Hobbs vs. Potter: Durie vs. Evert: Durie and Hobbs vs. Potter and Sharon Walsh (doubles).

Layden credited Eaton's backup.
Jeff Wilkins, with playing a major
role in the triumpb. Wilkins scored
15 points, including six in the final 3:27, and he grabbed 10 rebounds as Utah outrebounded New York,

"If Wilkins can play the whole game the way he did in the last five minutes, be'll be some kind of a player," Layden said.

John Drew followed Griffith in scoring for Utah with 21 points, while Rickey Green added 13 and 12 assists, and Rich Kelley had 12 Bernard King led the Knicks with 24 points, but he was held to

just four in the second half. Louis Orr got 17 of his 19 points in the final two periods for New York. Besides being outscored down the stretch after leading, 106-98, and losing the rebounding battle, the Knicks blocked only one shot

compared to 11 by the Jazz. Furthermore, the Knicks gave Utah a 30-19 avantage on free throws by committing 31 fouls. Both teams had injured starters on the bench: center Bill Cart-wright for the Knicks and forward

Thurl Bailey for the Jazz. And Utah is still playing without the defending NBA scoring champion. Adrian Dantley, who is holding out over a contract dispute.

injured," he said.

# Harris Released by Seahawks; Star Runner's Future Uncertain

The Associated Press

Football League's No. 3 career rushing leader little resemblance to the slashing fullback who who helped the Pittsburgh Steelers capture four led the Steelers to four Super Bowl titles in a Super Bowl titles, has been released by the dozen glorious years in Pittsburgh.

nouncement Tuesday that the 34-year-old star's usual day-after-a-game news conference. short career with the Seahawks was over.

"Franco Harris and I had a long talk and we kind of mutually agreed that it would be in prior to their second game after the running everyooe's best interest if we released him. back Curt. Warner suffered a season-ending Knox said. "He made a contribution to our football team. It may not be reflected in the statistics, but he gave us a big lift when we needed it and he's really a class guy. I wish him

Harris was not immediately available for

But Layden said: "I can't worry about Dantley, I wish he were here but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not and I don't think he was but acother term need to be a post-but he's not acother term need to be a post-but he's not acother term need to be a post-but he's not acother term need to be a post-but he's not acother term need to be a post-but he's not acother term need to be a post-but he's need to be a po

In his 13th NFL season, Harris was slow and SEATTLE - Franco Harris, the National tentative as a Seahawk running back. He bore

Still, Knox's announcement came as a major Coach Chuck Knox made the surprise an- surprise. It was almost an afterthought at his The Seahawks signed Harris - reportedly to

a one-year contract for an estimated \$500,000 -knee injury to Seattle's opener.

Harris's contact was not guaranteed and he will be paid only through the San Diego game, a cluh spokesman said.

He leaves the Seahawks 192 yards short of Jimmy Brown's old NFL rushing record of

ZURICH (AP) — Beth Herr upser top-seeded Hana Mandlikova of will be. Still, I plan to be here after season and it's unlikely unless someone were the hall 68 times for 170 yards, a 2.5 average.



# Owner Pays \$400,000 to Get John Henry in Turf Cup Race

thoroughbred racing's leading money-winner with more than \$6 million io earnings, will be entered after all in the \$2-million Turf Cup at Hollywood Park, part of a \$10 million racing account of a \$10 million racing account

Rubin, who bought John Henry in 1978 for \$25,000 and has

NEW YORK — John Henry, sire, Ole Bob Bowers, was not

watched the 9-year-old gelding pile up \$6,597,947 in winnings—about \$2 million more than any other thoroughbred in history — was forced to pay a \$400,000 supplemental entry fee for the Breeders

The racing program features a \$3-million race oo Hollywood Park's main track, the \$2-million Turf Cup at 1½ miles on the grass and five other races each with a purse of \$1 million.

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Franco Harris: What Next? INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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Theus 27. Rebounds: Chicaga 41 C. Jones 81.
Kansos City 35 1 Olberding 71. Fauled out:
Olberding: Konsos City.
29 31 18 14— 84
Housthe 25. Earnonion Ian Strodevri 11.4-13—32
Chicaso 1 3 1 8—5
Annaesta 2 1 8—5
Sovoid 131 5 8 Wilson 141. Larmer 7 [5]:
timeer 111. Hartsburg 111. 2 ungsted 137.
Caune 131. Ciccore III [2] Shebs on 8601; ChiChica Ian Beauprel 11-12-4-2—29. Minnesota
Lon Bannerman 1 13-10-13-6—42

**NBA Standings** EASTERN CONFERRNCE Attentic Division W L Pct. GB Chicago Milwaukee Atlanto Detroil Indiana

3 0 1,000 — 2 0 1,000 %

Basketball

Detroil
Tripucko 31, Tyler 30: Oavis 33, Free 22.
Rebounds: Detroil 75 | Roundfield 101: Cleveland 70 | Anderson 131, Fouled out: Cleveland.

Lloyd 22, Sampson 18; Asuirre 24, Blackman 18, Rebounds: Houston 44 | McCray 121; Collies 51 | Vincent 81, Collies 51, Collies 51,

(Cumminss 9).
L.A. Cilneers 25 25 27 19—96
Photeils 27 12 37 23—99
Edwards 20, Adoms 18; Johnson 25, Fullin
B. Rebounds: Los Angeles 55 (Wolfon 18).
Phoenia 52 (Edwards 9). Feuted agt: Mixon. L.A. Cilpoers.
Secritie 39 15 20 15— 23
Perfland 39 24 29 36—115
Vandeweghe 22. M. Thompson 14; Chombers 28, Wood 14, Rebounds: Parfland 45 (M. Thompson 8); Seatitle 49 | Vranes, McCormick 8). Foulad aut: Henderson. Seatitle.
Gelden State 22 39 32—114
L.A. Lotters 37 25 39 43—144
Scott 24. Abdul-Jabber 17; M. Johnson 22, Short 17. Rebounds; Los Angeles 55 | E. Johnson 13|; Golden State 53 | Smith 12|.

BOSTON-Named Joe Morgan and Tony Tonyla cocha. Relained the services of Wall Hriniak, coch. Announced that I gammy Harper will join the peneral manager's office National Lengue CHICAGO—Purchased the contracts of Showon Dunston, shortstop, Tony Woods, mird baseman, and Darrin Jackson, autifeld-

1969—Denny McLoin, Detroil (shared)
1965—Denny McLoin, Detroil
1967—Jim Losbors, Boston
1964—Dean Chance, Los Angeles Angels
1961—Whitey Ford, New York
1959—Early Wynn, Chicago
1958—Bob Turley, New York
Note: From 1956-1966 there was one sale

**Transition** 

BASEBALL

SAN FRANCISCO—Ngmed Jim Dovenport National Football League BUFFALO—Wolved Joe Danelo, pisce-kicker. Styned Chuck Nelson, piacekicker.

Baseball American League

1977—Soarky Lyle, New York 1975—Jim Poimer, Sallimore 1975—Jim Poimer, Ballimore 1974—Callish Hunter, Oakland

NEW ORLEANS—Signed David Corter center, Waived Darvio Staugstod, note tack le. Gree Stemrick, cornerback, and Ken Bor delon, linebocker. SEATTLE—Released Franct Harris, ru

Aline book.
United States Football Langue
ARIZONA—Announced the resistation of
Bruce Alien, seneral manager.
NEW JERSEY—Signed Tom Berteidi
quarterbooks Hower Howell, light end, one
Henry Koontz running book.
COLLEGE

and the second s

#### **ART BUCHWALD**

# A Youth for Reagan

WashINGTON — This is not an easy time for many of my friends raised in the good old liberal tradition. Events are moving too fast, and they don't know what is happening to them.

dropped in on Fred and Mira Stannehley the other night and could sense the tension in the air. What's wrong?" I asked Fred.

"Тотту came nome for the week and announced he's going to vote for Reagan." lieve it, 1 cried.

'He's only 22

years old." "He says all political science Buchwald

class are voting Republican," Mira "That explains it. He's being subjected to peer pressure," I told them. "Where does he go to

school?" "Berkeley, California," Fred re-

"Did he give any good reasons why he had gone conservative?"
"None that made sense to us. He said he would have a much better opportunity gettiog a job with a large corporation if be voted Re-publican. He mumhled something about it being a dog-eat-dog world, and he had to think of his future if

he ever hoped to get in the upper income brackets before he was 30." "He was such a good child before he went off to college," Mira said. "Maybe he's putting on an act just to shock you." I suggested.

'It's oo act." Fred said. "Mira found this under his pillow this morniog."
"What is it?"

"'In Search of Excellence, Les-

#### Greenpeace versus Red Mill United Press International

PARIS - When the curtain rises at the celebrated Moulin Rouge cabaret these nights, two stars of the show are missing. Greenneace, the international environmental group, says the two dolphins in the ow have to live in a minuscule tank and are ill, Its suit to prevent the nightchib from using dolphius will be tried Nov. 14.

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sons from America's Best-Ruo Companies.' When she confronted him with it be just shrugged his shoulders and said if he was going to scratch and claw his way up the adder he had to know what big

business was doing."
"I don't know what we did wrong." Mira said. "We taught him to have concern for the poor and the disenfranchised. We took him to anti-nuclear demonstrations. He led a boycott of California lettuce when he was in high school. We had such high hopes for him. Our dream was someday be would be arrested for protesting a toxic waste dump.

"And he turned his back on everything you people believe in?"
"Not only that. He said we were bleeding hearts and didn't under stand the real world. He told us there would always be poor people, and there were a lot worse things than a ouclear arms race. As far as the environment was concerned, he would have nothing to do with a movement that was impeding the economic growth of the United

"Did he say where he stood on school prayer?

"He said we were a nation under God and there was nothing wrong with children praying before they started their classes. Then he gave us 10 minutes on having a Supreme Court that would not always come down oo the side of the criminal."

"It sounds like this has not been one of your better weeks," I said. "Where is Tommy now?"

"He's upstairs watching Louis Rukeyser's 'Wall Street Week in Review."

"That's heavy," I said. "It isn't the worst of it. Mira found four empty bottles of Perrier under his hed this morning."
"Maybe it's a cry for help. Have

you suggested he see a psychia-"He won't go because he says if he gets a job with a conglomerate he'll be passed over for Chief Exec-

utive Officer if they found out he had a mental health problem." "I can feel for you," I told them. "But there are worse things in the world than having a kid who is

Fred said bitterly, "Name one."

# The Love Song of Joan Hunter Dunn

By R. W. Apple Jr

T ONDON - J. Hunter Dunn is as familiar a figure to lovers of middlebrow English poetry as is J. Alfred Prufrock to lovers of highbrow English poetry.

It was John Betjeman who immortalized her in the poem "A Subaltern's Love Song," published in 1945 in "New Bats from Old Belfries," imagining her as "furnish'd and burnish'd by the Aldershot sun" after a tennis match that she had played one afternoon. The choice of that Hampshire army town leaves the reader to infer that she was the daughter, perhaps, of a major or a colonel based there.

An athletic daughter, to be sure, but a pretty one as well:

Miss Joan Hunter Dunn, Miss Joan Hunter

How mad I am, sad I am, glad that you won. One whose way of life had little to do with wartime privation: Her father's euonymus shines as we walk,

And swing past the summer-house, buried in And cool the verandah that welcomes us in To the six-o'clock news and time futce and

One whose charms the narrator could not, in the end, resist: We sat in the car-park till twenty to one

And now I'm engaged to Joan Hunter Dunn. Only now, four months after Betjeman's death, has it become widely known that there really was a Joan Hunter Dunn; in his new at about the time when the future poet laure- poet laureate's life.

ate first saw her in the Ministry of Informa-tion staff restaurant during World War II. "Just look at that marvelous girl," he is said to have exclaimed to his companions. "Gosh, I bet she comes from Aldershot."

She was, in fact, a physician's daughter in her 20s, not an army officer's, and she came from Famborough, another Hampshire town about 5 miles from Aldershot. At school she had been the head girl in her dormitory, and she had indeed been very good at sports. She was working at the time as deputy

catering manager of the restaurant.

You can just see why John fell for her,"

Betjeman had married Penelope Chetwode in 1933, so there was no question of their being engaged. There is no suggestion in the book that they had an affair. But he met her, took her to banch and asked whether he could use her name in a poem. She apparently said that be could. They kept in touch afterwards, and in 1945, he went to her wedding to H. Wycliffe Jackson; according to friends of the

Jackson died of a heart attack when he was only 42, but the former Joan Hunter Dunn is still alive, a widow, living in Hampshire. She must be about 68, since she was 10 years younger than Betjeman.

She will not talk to reporters, apparently

out of fear that instant celebrity would turn ber life upside down. But according to a recent story in The Guardian newspaper, she attended Sir John's memorial service at Westminster Abbey in June — although her name was not included in the long list of mourners published in The Times of London - and she book, "John Betjeman: a Life in Pictures," sent an old photograph to Hillier so that it Bevis Hiller reproduces a picture of her taken could be reproduced among the images of the



Joan Hunter Dunn

# Simone de Beauvoir Says 'The Second Sex' Is Still Second

By Marilyn August

Associated Press

PARIS — It's been 35 years

since her bold analysis of the
state of women stirred controversy
worldwide, but French writer Simone de Beauvoir says "The Second Sex" is as valid today as when it was published in 1949.

There is very little that I would change if I were to rewrite the book today," de Besuvoir said. "I continue to get letters from women telling me that my book changed their

De Beauvoir, 76, who rarely appears in public, made the remarks at a news conference to launch a televisioo program based on ber going to vote for Reagan and . book.

motherhood, and career choices. for equal opportunity in all areas."

"The Second Sex," published in 1949 and translated into 19 languages, was embraced by the vanguard of the international women's movement with its argument that women have long made personal and professional choices on the as- give in to it. sumption that they are inferior to
men and that women are treated as
course. The advent of contracepa racial minority.

argument that a socialist state now plan their families. The four-part series, to be aired might speed the emancipation of

Minister Margaret Thatcher and come to realize that there is no such the late Prime Minister Indira Gan-thing as a socialist state and that dhi of India, assassinated Wednes- regardless, women must take matday, on topics such as marriage, ters into their own hands and fight

> "Women in power reproduce male models of behavior," she said, referring to Thatcher and Gandhi. "I don't see them as having particolarly feminine or feminist values. Power corrupts, and both sexes

tion, the legalization of abortion De Beauvoir said the only thing have changed the lives of women in she would change in the book is her the Western world since they can "But despite all the progress,

things have stagnated. Women still

in choosing their husbands.

The series, composed of four 55minute segments, was directed by Josée Dayan and produced by an all-woman team. "I couldn't possihly have worked with a man director for this project," de Beauvoir rector of the film "Doctor Zhization, NATO announced Tues-

### **PEOPLE**

# Dario Fo Gets U.S. Visa

Fo, best known as a political sations, and his wife, the actress France rently editing his latest film, "A Rame, were denied visas because Passage to Initia," based on the according to a statement issued by novel by E. M. Forster. It is due to the State Department at that time, open in the United States in mid"they had done fund-raising and December other activities for Italian terrorisis," December of Italian terrorisis, "Britain's Princess Anne, a former groups." They were also denied visas this "Olympic equestrian, took her first time, a State Department official camel ride Tuesday in India's deenied "We're very happy and expect Fo. best known as a political sati-

said. "We're very happy and expect that he'll be here Friday, which is the first preview performance," said Bernard Gersten, who is pro-ducing the play with Alexander Co-hen and Hildy Parks. The six-character play stars Jonathan Pryce, Patti LuPone and Bill Irwin. 

Garry Trudeau hasn't been too friendly towards Vice President George Bush this week, and Bush is hitting back. While on the campaign trail in the South, Bush was asked about Trudeau's Doonesbury jokes that the vice president had placed "his manhood in a blind trust" while unequivocally sup-porting President Ronald Reagan. Bush, who says be sometimes reads the strip, told the Natchez, Mississippi, Democrat: "Garry Trudeau is coming out of left field. Garry Trndeau is another voice out there hoping we're defeated, I guess. [He's] sure not carrying any water 14, features interviews with women "I was deluding myself," she leaders, including British Prime said. "In the last 30 years, I have many more obstacles to overfor us. The American people are come in pursuing careers. Many going to be speaking out next Tues-Minister Margaret Thatcher and come to realize that there is no such and often women's salaries are low-er than men's."

Of the book's statement that

tersburg Times in Florida is hearmarriage is "an obscene bourgeois ing angry reaction from some institution," she said: "I still think readers after it decided not to run marriage is obscene in the sense this week's "Doonesbury" strips. "I that it is often a question of finan-expected reaction. I got it," said cial gain. Confusing money with Mike Foley, the Times managing questions of the heart and sexuality editor. The newspaper told readers is what's obscene." She noted that it found the comic strip "offensive, millions of women still have no say lacking in taste, and, therefore, oot suitable for publication." Foley said he was called arrogant, a communist, a fascist, a liberal, a god, a demagogue and a dummy,

vago," was knighted by Queen day.

The Italian playwright Dario Fo, Elizabeth H on Tuesday in a cere-twice barred from the United mony at Buckingham Palace. The States by immigration officials, has been granted an entry visa a few. 15 movies, including "Great Exdays before his play "Accidental pectations" and "Oliver Twist." He formances on Broadway. In 1983, Bridge on the River Kwai" and "Lawrence of Arabia." He is cur-

> tenta not toesday in india's de-sert state of Rajasthan and handled the huge one-humped animal "per-fectly," a spokesman said. "The princess insisted on the ride — it hadn't been on the program," said Fritz Curzon of Save the Children Fund. The princess took the early morning trot on the 8-foot-tall camel in the hilltop fort town of Jaisalmer on lie third day of her 15 day visit to India. She is to meet in Calcutta Friday with Mother Te-ress, recipient of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her work with the city's poor.

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П Meathor's four of Britain will go ahead despite the death of Wells Kelly, the drammer in the rock star's backup band who was found dead outside a north Loodoo apartment bouse, officials said Tuesday. Kelly, a 35-year-old American, was out drinking with friends Monday night and had returned to the apartment house where he was staying when he collapsed on the porch and apparently choked, police said. A London pathologist ruled out suspicious circumstances but will carry out further tests before announcing the cause of death, said a police spokesman. Meation is the heavy weight singer best known for his album "Bat Out of Hell' The band's British tour is due to begin in Glasgow, Scotland, on Nov. 10.

The Danish lawyer Per Markussen, vice-president of the Atlantic Treaty Association, will receive the \$5.000 Atlantic Award, a new prize marking the 35th anniversary of

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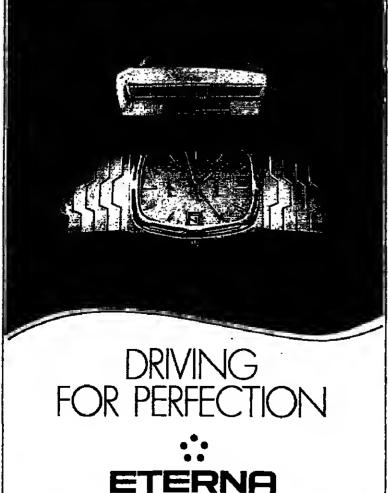
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